



WEDNESDAY AUGUST 17 1983

20p

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THE TIMES  
TOMORROW

Small is...  
Vickers, a giant of the past, comes to terms with a more modest future

...beautiful

New life for the handsome embassies that changing and violent times have left empty

Brothers...

Unions and management at BL get together to discuss the mole sacking. David Felton reports

...in law

Jak

The Times Profile: Lord Goodman of the City of Westminster

Span...

Report from Lord's and Canterbury on cricket's NatWest semi-finals

...gold

Books page: Byron Rogers on Bendor, the Golden Duke of Westminster

## The dollar falls by 1.5 cents

The dollar fell 1.5 cents against the pound to 1.5060 as speculators abandoned the American currency. Its sharp drop against that and other currencies came after hopes of higher US interest rates receded. The 30-share index opened at a new peak of 735.2 but closed unchanged at 732.8

Page 12, 13

## Man on Ulster deaths charge

Gerard Stevenson, aged 25, of Dunleavy Street, Falls Road, Belfast, was charged last night with the murder of three members of the Ulster Defence Regiment, two policemen and a member of the Territorial Army.

## Nkomo home

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the opposition Zimbabwe leader, returned home from exile to a quiet welcome. He arrived questions on the sensitive Matabeleland issue

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## Air challenge

British Airways is to challenge in the High Court a decision allowing British Midland Airways to compete with its Heathrow-Belfast service

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## Medical check

The British Medical Association is holding an inquiry into alternative therapies, including faith healing and herbalism. A working party will report on their values.

Page 3

## Sun shines on

It rained yesterday in Wales and the North of England, but the Meteorological Office dismissed the idea that the long hot summer was about to break.

Heatwave boom, page 3

Forecast, back page

## Murder vow

A South African appeal court has been given an affidavit from the father of Mrs Maureen Smith, sentenced to die for her husband's murder, that he would have killed the man himself

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## Irish victory

Carleton, the Irish challenger, ridden by Pat Eddery, won the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup on York, beating Hot Touch and John French

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Leader page, 9  
Letters: On World Council of Churches, from the Rev P. Oesericher, and the Ven F. H. House; cost of motorways, from Mr R. D. Harrison  
Leading articles: Privatization; Defence

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Nkomo, one-party state survivor?; Hungary, a triumph for neo-capitalism; Jock Bruce-Gardyne's candidates for spending cuts

Spectrum: Mayor Koch of New York Wednesday; Coping with cancer; Alan Frank and the pocket money problem

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## Steel 'will resign' if he loses right to veto manifesto

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr David Steel is expected by his close colleagues to resign the Liberal leadership if the party assembly votes next month to take away his right of veto over the contents of general election manifesto.

Mr Steel, said to be improving by the day after suffering from depression brought on by a viral infection, plans to take no part in the assembly debate on the manifesto and other proposed changes to the Liberal constitution which are seen as further challenges to his authority. He has not even decided whether to attend that debate.

But Mr Steel's friends are in no doubt that he would find it impossible to carry on if the move by grassroots activists to remove his manifesto veto were successful.

Davidson Liberal Association, backed by the National League of Young Liberals and a grassroots organization called Campaign 83, have tabled a motion seeking to delete from the party constitution a clause in "Section K9" which says: "The Leader of the party shall have final authority over the content of the manifesto."

It springs from dissatisfaction among activists over the way Mr Steel drew up the joint general election manifesto with the Social Democratic Party, and the alleged failure of the manifesto to reflect party policy on defence, local government and blood sports.

They were particularly upset that it failed to make a commitment to ban deployment of cruise missiles. The Liberal assembly two years ago voted to support a ban.

Mr Steel does not oppose a proposal by three MPs, Mr Cyril Smith, Mr David Alton, and Mr Simon Hughes, for the election of a deputy Leader.

Mr Steel: His authority challenged.

## Leader race like 'beauty contest'

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Peter Shore, a contender for the Labour leadership, said yesterday that unless the party changed its policies and its style it would need a miracle to win power at the next general election.

Mr Shore, who is considered to be running well behind Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley in the contest, said that too many trade unions had approached the leadership campaign "with an almost frivolous disregard of what is at stake - as though we were engaged in a political beauty contest".

The Cavalier was launched in September, 1981, and 25,400 were sold in its first six months.

The Cavalier appeared on March 1 this year and an estimated 49,000 will have been sold when its first six months ends on August 31. About 10,000 were registered in the first 10 days of August.

The Cavalier has been averaging between 4 and 5 per cent of the market and is now in sixth place behind the Cavalier. Five per cent of the market is considered to be good for a model with a restricted engine range of only 1.3 and 1.6 litres appearing in hatchback form only at this stage.

The Cavalier is a much wider

## Maestro sales set six-month record

By Our Motoring Correspondent

The new Maestro car, the alleged target of left-wing infiltration at BL's Cowley plant, is proving so successful that dealers are forecasting a shortage later this month.

In spite of being one of the cars not supported by factory discounts and dealer bonuses, the Maestro has had a better initial six months than Vauxhall's outstandingly successful Cavalier.

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## Admission of lying criticized by union

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

Transport union officials complained last night that their attempts to defend the 13 alleged left-wing infiltrators dismissed by BL had been made more difficult by one of them admitting that she had lied on her job application form.

Local officials of the Transport and General Workers Union and senior shop stewards meet managers at the Cowley plant near Oxford today to press the company to rescind the dismissal notices. A further two appeals against dismissal were rejected by the company

Mr Elliot, an unemployed civil engineer, who said he went to America to set up an exchange programme between an English school and one in North Carolina, added that immigration officials told him the law which dispensed sailors from having a visa was changed seven months ago.

When Mr Elliot arrived a week ago at the island of Nantucket off Massachusetts, he was told Nantucket was not an official port of entry and he would have to go to Newport, Rhode Island, or New York City.

"Well, when I came up to Newport, there was a good northerly blowing, so I thought Mr Elliot: Visa trouble

why waste it and entered in New York," Mr Elliot said. He made his way down Long Island Sound and the East River, and later went to the Federal Plaza to present his papers. He



Off to war: French paratroopers in good heart as they board an aircraft near Nantes for Chad.

## Fall of 39% in Brixton muggings

By Nicholas Timmins

Muggings in Brixton fell by 39 per cent in the first six months of this year, police said yesterday.

The reduction was part of an overall decline of 20 per cent in crimes of violence reported in the Lambeth police district as a whole.

Commander Alex Marnoch, head of "L" District police, said the police could only guess at the reasons for the decline in the crimes which had tended to rise steadily. But he attributed them to changes in police tactics and to greater cooperation and trust between the police and the public, and described the figures as "promising and hopeful".

Since January, he said, an extra 93 officers had been patrolling the streets in the district in line with the new strategy adopted by Sir Kenneth Newman, the commissioner for the Metropolitan Police.

The CTD street crime squad had been using targeting and surveillance techniques in cooperation with the intelligence unit set up at East Dulwich Police Station which had led to the arrest of "some very active robbers".

The figures show that robbery and other violent theft in Brixton - the category that covers muggings - fell from 801 in the first six months of last year to 489 in the equivalent period this year, a decline of 39 per cent.

The level of crime is still far too high, he said, "but we are going in the right direction."

He said that in recent months "people have been increasingly willing to come forward and help the police. They will not put up with the degree of violent crime that existed before."

Older members of the community were taking a more responsible attitude, he said, contacts with young people had improved and the atmosphere around Railton Road - Brixton's "front line" and the scene of the 1981 riots - was more relaxed.

The church's policy, as defined by its founder Mr Ron Hubbard, is to use legal means only as a last resort but above all "to live at peace with one's environment".

The office, which at one point had a staff of about forty, was closed earlier this year when the last expulsion happened. The international headquarters of the church has now been transferred from East Grinstead to Los Angeles.

Meanwhile, he was violating a city law which prohibits boats from docking in unauthorized locations. "I've found the people of the city friendly enough, but it's the officials who are always mucking it up," Mr Elliott complained, "but it's like that anywhere".



Off to war: French paratroopers in good heart as they board an aircraft near Nantes for Chad.

## Chad puts out peace feelers to Libya

By Our Foreign Staff

President Hissene Habré said yesterday that his Government has had contacts with Libya in search of a peaceful end to Chad's civil war, but he rejected talks with the Libyan-backed rebel leader, Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

"We have even knocked on Tripoli's door to try to find a peaceful solution," he told a press conference. He declined to elaborate and there was no indication where or at what level the contacts took place.

But it was the first official reference to peace feelers towards Libya, which backs former president Goukouni and is blamed by Habré for reviving Chad's 17-year civil war.

Looking sombre and subdued, the blue-robed president said the military stalemate after the recent rebel counter-offensive was still holding in both the east and north.

Direct fighting between government and rebel forces has not been reported for the past three days, but Mr Habré claimed Libyan aircraft bombed Government positions at Oum-Chaouba and Koroto on Sunday.

According to diplomatic

sources the rebels hold both those outposts but the Government has not confirmed their loss.

A report from Lagos suggests that Mr Goukouni had been missing since the end of last month.

Sources close to the Chadian opposition in the neighbouring Bornéen republic, said the former rebel leader, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, had been missing since the end of June.

Mr Goukouni was in Faya-Largeau when Mr Habré's soldiers launched their successful counter-attack on July 30. He had gone there from the southern Libyan town of Sebha, the base of Libyan operations in Chad.

According to this version Mr Goukouni moved out just as Mr Habré's army launched its offensive.

In Paris, French concern over the country's deepening military commitment to Chad was underlined yesterday with publication of an opinion poll showing 53 per cent of French people disapproved of the sending of troops to Chad, compared with 28 per cent in favour.

Rag-tag army, page 5

## Scientology officers expelled

By Clifford Longley

The Church of Scientology has excommunicated 12 members of its headquarters staff in Britain for misconduct, after an internal investigation prompted by the conviction and imprisonment of senior Scientologists in the United States. Several other staff in the Office of Guardians of the church in East Grinstead, Sussex, have been moved to other positions.

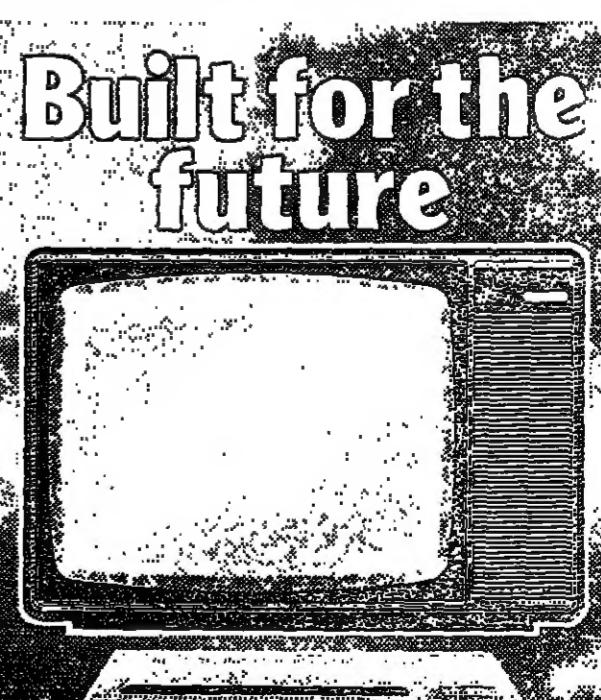
The expulsion of the 12 members was recommended by Mrs Edith Buchele, the new external affairs director of the British church, after she uncovered what she described yesterday as "a complete mess."

Charges against the 12 included the misuse of church funds to launch a series of libel actions, particularly against British newspapers, but also against Scotland Yard and the Department of Health and Social Security. One senior member of the staff of the Office of Guardians has falsely claimed to be a barrister.

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The office, which at one point had a staff of about forty, was closed earlier this year when the last expulsion happened. The international headquarters of the church has now been transferred from East Grinstead to Los Angeles.

A new open policy has been adopted by the church in Britain, which has hitherto been noted for its secrecy. Yesterday The Times was allowed free access to any part of the complex of church buildings at St Hill Manor, East Grinstead.



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## Apology by US for aiding Barbie

From Nicholas Ashford

Washington

The United States has apologized to France for helping Klaus Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyons", to evade French justice after the Second World War.

The apology coincides with the publication yesterday of a 220-page report into American complicity in the Barbie affair.

The report shows that Barbie worked as a paid informant between 1947 and 1951, and that US Army officers prevented his extradition to France by concealing knowledge of his whereabouts from the United States Government.

It also shows that the US Army

## Navy ships may be taken out of service

The Royal Navy may have to take a number of ships out of service because of shortage of manpower (our Defence Correspondent writes).

Among the possibilities understood to be under consideration are putting the carrier, Hermes, into mothballs or alternatively taking two or more escort ships out of service.

The difficulty has arisen partly because of the experience of the Falklands conflict. More ships have been retained in service than were planned in Sir John Nott's defence review of June 1981.

The projected cut in naval manpower of between 8,000 and 10,000 by 1986 will not be accomplished, but, nevertheless, a mismatch has arisen between the number of ships and the men available.

## Radio-controlled storage heaters

The South of England Electricity Board said in Glasgow yesterday that it will conduct trials over the next 12 months on advanced signalling techniques for managing domestic supplies.

The Radio Teleswitching Project will involve installing switches in the premises of off-peak tariff consumers which can be operated remotely by signals superimposed on the BBC Radio 4 carrier frequency. That would allow the board to vary the times at which consumers take electricity for storage heaters.

## 'Police raid' complaint

Police are to investigate a complaint from Mr Frank Thomas, of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, that 30 armed officers ordered his wife, Mrs Suzanne Thomas, who is pregnant, and his son aged two, to leave their home at 3 am and spend three hours at a police station. Mrs Thomas said police then realized they had made a mistake.

Thames Valley Police said a complaint had been received and would be investigated.

## 'Final appeal' on pit closures

The National Union of Mineworkers yesterday submitted its "final appeal" to stop the closure of two collieries in Scotland and South Wales and challenged the National Coal Board to a public debate on the industry's future.

But it is practically certain that the closure of Cardonan and Brynllif pits will be confirmed by the coal board in the next two weeks.

## British Airways set for court battle to thwart shuttle rival

By John Witherow

The Government's policy of free competition on air routes will face a challenge in the High Court next week when British Airways contests a decision that threatens to push its domestic services into deficit.

The state airline, which is due to be sold to the public in 1985, wants to stop its independent rival, British Midland Airways, from competing with its Heathrow-Belfast shuttle.

British Airways decided to by-pass the normal route for appeals to the Secretary of State for Transport by questioning the legality of the Civil Aviation Authority's decision to grant a licence to British Midland. The recourse to the courts was given added urgency yesterday when BA announced it would apply to compete with the British Airways shuttle between Belfast and Manchester.

British Airways, which made a profit of £6m last year on domestic routes, has lost a third of its market to British Midland Airways on shuttle services to Glasgow and Edinburgh. It told the authority that if the Derby-based airline took a similar share of the 630,000 passengers who use the Belfast-London

route each year it would lose overall on the main domestic Belfast route but added that it "did not accept that British Airways shuttle service could not be operated profitably in the long run". It argued that its interpretation of the 1980 Act was not challenged by British Airways at the public hearing last month over British Midland Airways application.

British Midland Airways services to Belfast are due to start in the autumn with seven flights every weekday in each direction and four at the weekend, with reserved seats and fares at £52.50 one way, £3.50 cheaper than the shuttle.

It's unprecedented decision to go directly to court reflects a determination to get a strictly legal ruling on the Aviation Act of 1980 rather than one based on the Government's "open skies" policy of allowing state firms to be challenged by private enterprise. It feels that the authorities ignored references in the Act which allowed for some protection for airlines already operating routes.

The Civil Aviation Authority said that it recognized that the traffic and profitability of British Airways would be affected by competition on the

## Basnett presses for policy re-think

By David Fenton, Labour Correspondent

A strong call for the labour movement to embark on a complete overhaul of its economic and employment policies and to reconsider the role of trade unions was made yesterday by Mr David Basnett, a senior figure in both wings of the movement.

Speaking to union officials in Lancashire, Mr Basnett said that the general election result and the known views of union members made a reappraisal "imperative" over the next few years.

"We must take a long hard look at the employment situation and the development of the economy. That rethink will take time to complete. We are working on out-of-date concepts, with policies which do not take on board the drastic changes in our economy, our society and the structure of employment," Mr Basnett, general secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, said.

Mr Basnett, as chairman of the TUC economic committee, was instrumental last month in launching a detailed study, to be carried out by TUC staff, into possible changes in the econ-

omic policies on which Labour fought the June election.

That investigation will also look at ways of making the TUC's annual economic report more realistic, rather than being a shopping list of demands to the Government.

Mr Basnett said yesterday: "We know it is no use repeating the same old nostrums. Next year we should confine ourselves to two things: campaigning on those issues on which even this Government can be influenced, and campaigning to defend specific sections of our members and of British industry and the welfare state that are under threat."

His remarks were aimed at the trade unions but were also apparently for the ears of the Labour Party. He said not all the present policies were wrong.

"Some of our policies we have simply failed to put over adequately and others we need to modify. But behind all our detailed policies we need a much clearer and more up-to-date analysis to give us both a firmer ideological position and a much more coherent framework within which to defend the specific interests of our members", Mr Basnett said.

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# BMA launches inquiry into alternative forms of health treatment

By Nicholas Timmins

The British Medical Association yesterday launched an inquiry into alternative health treatments including faith healing and herbalism, with a call to doctors and lay therapists to submit information on the techniques they use.

The move comes after increasing interest among doctors and others in alternative forms of medicine, with the setting up of several centres combining traditional and alternative approaches.

The association's board of science has set up a working party that expects to take anything up to two years to report, and is calling in the first instance for information on a wide range of unconventional techniques. It will consider the feasibility and possible methods of assessing the value of alternative therapies whether used alone or to complement other treatments - some of these were examined in a series of articles in *The Times* last week.

The working party includes Sir Douglas Black, a recent past president of the Royal College of Physicians and a former chief scientist to the Department of Health, and Professor Linford Rees, a former president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

## Drug warning given to doctors

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A warning to doctors to be alert for side-effects from Osmosin, a new anti-arthritis drug, has been issued by the Committee on Safety of Medicines. The warning comes after 300 reports from doctors of patients experiencing side-effects ranging from severe headaches to perforated bowels.

General practitioners have issued more than 500,000 prescriptions since the launch of the drug last December. But the number of reports received by

so we believe the time is right to gather information. We want to know what alternative therapies people are using and how they believe they work.

"There is no question that certain hypnotic techniques and acupuncture techniques have been shown to work in certain circumstances. We need to know in what circumstances and to what extent they could be universally applied.

"There is a great list of things we need to look at. Some of my colleagues are critical of the fact that a lot of charlatans are involved in alternative therapies, but the fact that a charlatan is using a technique does not necessarily mean that the technique is wrong."

The idea, he said, was not to force alternative therapies into standard methods of assessment. "We want experts in these fields to tell us how they think their methods work."

Dr Richard Tonkin, who has been involved in the recent establishment of the Research Council for Complementary Medicine, said that the setting up of the working party was encouraging.

The BMA is asking those wishing to supply information to the working party to do so by September 30.

"Much success is being claimed for alternative therapy



Flying machines: The Five Ways BMX cross-country bicycle team from Brighton practising for the national BMX championships, to be held in Birmingham at the end of next month. (Photograph: John Manning).

## Rare illness death confirmed

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham

A woman aged 59 died earlier this month from a kidney illness which has affected 18 others, mainly children, in the Black Country. It was confirmed yesterday. The cause of death had been given as natural causes and she was buried on August 11.

An official of the West Midlands regional health authority said: "This is not a notifiable disease and doctors not realizing that it was present in the community might not have linked other deaths with it."

Mrs Margaret McCarr of West Bromwich was admitted to Sandwell district general hospital on July 20 and died after kidney failure on August 3. She had suffered from severe sickness and diarrhoea, the initial symptoms of hemolytic uraemic syndrome. Some sufferers had been thought to have gastro-enteritis.

A girl aged two from Willenhall, West Midlands, died in hospital from the illness on August 5.

Six children are still detained in hospitals at Birmingham and Wolverhampton and the health authority said that two were still "poorly".

Mr John Matile, aged 17, of Stourport-on-Severn, Hereford and Worcester, was admitted to hospital on July 29. It was confirmed on Monday that he too was suffering from the illness. His condition was stable yesterday although he was still on a kidney dialysis machine.

## Police warning to missing wife's friends

Former male friends of Mrs Diane Jones, the missing wife of an Essex doctor, will be contacted by police if they do not come forward. Det. Supt. Michael Ainsley, who is heading the search for her, said yesterday.

Mr Ainsley said an undisclosed number of men who were "personally involved" with Mrs Jones had not yet made themselves known. They could provide crucial information.

Mr Ainsley is leading the operation from a mobile incident room in the village of Goggeshall, where Mrs Jones, aged 35, lived with her husband, Dr Robert Jones.

She disappeared on July 23 after visiting a local public house with her husband. Mrs Jones is reported to have gone missing on several previous occasions. "I have given up all hope of finding her alive," Mr Ainsley said.

He indicated that police had a list of her former male friends. Appealing to them, he said: "I am in a position to identify certain people who have not yet come forward."

"I would ask them to contact us in order to save my officers the time and trouble of finding them. I will treat all information with the discretion it deserves."

## Ex-RAF man in fight over citizenship

A man who has served in the Royal Air Force and has lived in Britain almost all of his life has been told that he doesn't qualify for a British passport because of a mistake by his father 13 years ago.

Mr Michael Regnard faces a prolonged battle with the Home Office over his claim that because he has a British birth certificate, he should not be expected to register as British because of a "departmental blunder" in 1972.

Mr Regnard, aged 25, a company director from Bath, says that when his father, who was born in Mauritius, registered himself as a British citizen after 14 years with the RAF, he was never told that his son should also be registered.

Born in a hospital at RAF Rusterup in West Germany before being taken to Britain a few months later, Mr Regnard has always considered himself a United Kingdom citizen and says that he finds the sudden questioning of his nationality totally disgraceful.

The problem arose when Mr Regnard applied for a 10-year passport to enable him to go on holiday with his wife Judith. The passport office in Newport, Gwent, queried his application.

The Home Office said yesterday that Mr Regnard would be

allowed to return to Britain after his two-week holiday in Spain, which begins on September 17, but he would have to sign a registration form if he was to be considered a British subject.

Mr Nabi Nickman, aged 22, an Iranian student at Brunel Technical College, Bristol, who was imprisoned for 16 months after his visa expired in April last year, has been told by the Home Office that he can stay to complete his studies.

## Protest over flogging

strong feeling among the British public.

"He said Britain was not protesting at the punishment but simply reflecting a point of view."

A spokesman said that court authorities in Saudi Arabia had now confirmed that the sentences on six Britons involved on 2,700 strokes of the cane and a total 18½ months imprisonment.

The Foreign Office said Britain's charge d'affaires, Mr Richard Mum, had told Saudi Arabian officials that there was

nothing to do with her sex or the fact that she had children, he said. "My approach to her was no different than to a man with children and a working wife."

Mr Steggles' failure had nothing to do with her sex or the fact that she had children, he said. "My approach to her was no different than to a man with children and a working wife."

The tribunal reserved its decision.

Outside the court, Mrs Steggles said: "I would have hoped the Conservative Party who helped bring in the sex discrimination law would have been a great deal more willing to pursue it." The application form "did not say you had to be a member of the party".

## Businessman imposed 'fine' for parking

After more than one hundred drivers had parked their cars uninvited in Brian Mills's car park, he decided to remove the windscreen wiper blades from a car and return them to the driver only on payment of a £10 "fine". Croydon "magistrates" were told yesterday.

Mr Mills, aged 49, a property developer of York House, Sydenham Road, Croydon, admitted unlawfully damaging a Datsun car belonging to Mrs Patricia Atkins.

He told the court that over the past four years he had counted more than 100 cars parking on his forecourt. He had six parking spaces in front of his front garden which were allocated to tenants living in his property.

Giving him a conditional offence fine, and reported that overseas suppliers have used up all their stocks this summer because of British demand twice as great as usual.

People have also been seeking ventilation on the

## Business booms for heatwave suppliers

The enterprising travel agent who offered a week away from the heat in Iceland recently had no takers. Indeed, demand for last-minute holidays in the Mediterranean remains high, despite the exceptional weather throughout much of Britain.

But there are some people who would leap at a week's holiday anywhere. For many companies, the very hot summer has meant very hard work.

A dozen workers on Xpelair's production line have agreed to forgo the firm's traditional two-week summer holiday to meet demand boosted by the sustained heat.

They make a small desk-top fan. Launched this spring, it has already exceeded its sales target for the year, selling 26,000 units so far.

Xpelair also imports larger office fans and reported that overseas suppliers have used up all their stocks this summer because of British demand twice as great as usual.

People have also been seeking ventilation on the

move. A leading maker of sun roofs for cars, Britax Weathershield, said that the good weather in July had stimulated demand to a level 30 per cent higher than last year.

About 90,000 sun roofs will be sold in Britain this year, compared with fewer than 10,000 five years ago, and the heatwave has accelerated that trend.

Mr Eric Ainsworth, Britax's financial director, said: "It is our best summer yet". His workforce too has had to work extra shifts.

More people are taking to the road on bicycles. Mr Michael Dickson, co-owner of the London Bicycle Company, the capital's largest retailer, recently had to close his main store at midday because the throng of shoppers had reached unmanageable proportions.

"We did three consecutive record weeks in July, surpassing even the train and the tube strike," Mr Dickson said.

The staff has been run ragged," he now reports

difficulty replacing depleted stocks.

Mr Roger Dear, director of sales at T. L. Raleigh, Britain's largest bicycle manufacturer, confirmed that the company was stretched to meet retail demand for some models. "It is an exceptional summer," he said.

If it had rained with rain, it would have pleased the television companies. Researchers calculate that a rise of just one degree in mean monthly temperatures causes a measurable drop in television audiences, and July's figures certainly bear that out. Independent television ratings fell 17 per cent in July compared with May, while last year, which had a mediocre summer, the fall was only 11.5 per cent.

The big screen has fared better. "Despite the weather, admissions are considerably higher this summer than last," according to Mr Peter Howard-Watkins, national sales controller at Rank Screen Advertising.

The film industry has

## Joseph raises new objections to reform of O levels

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

New objections to the reform of O levels and CSE were raised yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, as he announced he would make a decision on a new examination for 16-year-olds in the second quarter of next year.

His statement, designed to

alleviate uncertainty about examination reform, said that he was asking the new examination quango, the Secondary Examinations Council, to advise him by the end of this year on how desirable it would be to have one examination at 16-plus.

His

objection to the draft criteria for new mathematics and English examinations for 16-year-olds highlight his concern to ensure that the needs of all children, but especially the brightest, are met.

Many English teachers will not take kindly to this emphasis on standard English.

Sir Keith, together with the Secretary of State for Wales, is worried too about the section of the joint council criteria on English in a multi-cultural society. That said, examiners should consider whether special provision should be made for candidates whose mother tongue is not English.

Yesterday's statement from Sir Keith said: "National criteria for English should require all candidates to demonstrate their command of the standard forms of the language without excluding other forms."

The minister's detailed concern with examination reform is unprecedented and has given rise to worries that he is dragging his feet about a development which has been in the pipeline for more than a decade.

But politically it is a difficult decision to go down in history as the minister who abolished O levels.

## Pupils want preparation for work

By Our Education Correspondent

Young people believe over-

whelmingly that school should prepare them for work and are frustrated that it does not, according to a report published yesterday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Part of the difficulty lies with the schools because they operate in isolation from the world of work and what is taught in class ignores that world, the report says. It took two-and-a-half years to complete and was based on information from 15 countries, including Britain.

"What they young people will do as adults seems to have little relationship to what they do in school, even though they are repeatedly being told that school is preparation for adulthood," the report says.

A boy clerk in Britain is quoted as saying: "I found that at school we were only taught to pass exams... We were not educated about life... I discovered in my school life that I went to, listened to and learnt more from teachers who had worked outside the education circle. Perhaps it was a coincidence."

Schools have tried to do something about that by introducing textbooks about work, or by calling education a form of work.

"But no direct experience is offered of what it means to be a worker: adhering to time schedules, to contracts, relating to fellow workers, getting to know the position of one's job in the labour market, and so on."

The Government has invited applications for the first 12 pilot franchises for cable television systems. The multichannel networks, probably containing about 30 channels, are the type on which the Smith channel would be sold.

The cable network would be connected to Smith's computers housing the programmes on sale.

## Home loans surge as money rolls in again

By Lorna Bourke

Lending for house purchase is surging ahead with Halifax Building Society, the biggest in Britain, reporting home loans up from 74,000 in the first half of 1982/83 to 100,000 for the same period this year. In money terms, lending has increased from £1.320m to £1.955m - a rise of 48 per cent.

Loans for home improvements also rose significantly, topping £1.65m for the first half of this year compared with £1.15m for the same period in 1982/83.

Although lending has been running at record levels, money coming into the Halifax available for home buyers fell substantially, from £1.035m to £885m for the first half of this year.

That mirrors the experience of the industry as a whole, though figures released yesterday by the Building Societies Association disclose a dramatic

turnaround in the societies' fortunes after the July increase in rates.

Money is pouring into the societies once again, and net receipts for July at £7.39m were much higher than expected - more than double the June total of £3.19m. In addition, the societies raised £200m from the wholesale money markets in an attempt to reduce the lengthening queues.

For the first time for many months building societies attracted sufficient funds in July to meet the underlying demand for mortgage finance. Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies Association, said: "This does not mean, however, that mortgage queues will disappear overnight as there is still a backlog of demand built up during the first half of the year when societies were operating with uncompetitive interest rates."

Elizabeth Nicholson, aged nine, who ran into the path of a car while being chased by a gang of boys, died of a skull fracture and brain injury, a coroner told

Newcastle yesterday.

She died in Newcastle General Hospital on Monday, three days after the accident on the A19 near Seaham, to Durham.

The inquest on the girl, of Malvern Crescent, Seaham, was opened yesterday and adjourned to a date to be fixed.

Two five-year-old lynx from Riber Zoo, Matlock, Derbyshire, are to be released next month in the French Pyrenees where the animal became extinct 100 years ago.

Mr Edward Hallam, the zoo curator, said yesterday that the venture was backed by the French government and the World Wildlife Fund. "We have been breeding lynx for 20 years and now have 40. This is the realization of a life's ambition."

## Man accused of girl's murder

Robert John France, aged 27, of Deer Park Road, Langtoft, near Bourne, Lincolnshire, was sent for trial accused of murder after appearing at a special court in Bourne yesterday.

# Nkomo returns from exile but refuses to engage in controversy

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Mr Joshua Nkomo came home yesterday to a reception which was in stark contrast to the last time he returned from exile. Less than 100 supporters gathered at the airport to chant and sing on his arrival after five months in Britain, compared with an estimated 120,000 who welcomed him back in January 1980.

Mr Nkomo, who expressed his delight at being home, said his first public task would be to appear in Parliament today to challenge a motion by the ruling Zanu (PF) Party to have his seat declared vacant.

At a press conference later, at which he dodged and parried questions on the sensitive issues of Matabeleland and guerrilla violence, he spoke of a need for a comprehensive solution to Zimbabwe's problems, but was not specific.

Spokesmen for his Patriotic Front party claimed that the low-key welcome, both at the airport and at his Harare home, was by design and intended to prevent incidents.

Mr Nkomo was accompanied on the overnight flight from London by Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home

Affairs, generally seen as an opponent of compromise over the rift between their respective parties. Mr Nkomo said he had had no contact with Dr Ushewokunze in London but that they had shaken hands and joked on the aircraft.

He spent more than an hour in the airport terminal being questioned by customs officials and by immigration officers about his unconventional exit from Zimbabwe on March 8 when he fled across the border to Botswana claiming his life was in danger. On emerging he was surrounded by about 60 ululating women and men chanting "Zee", the rallying cry of the Patriotic Front.

Mr Nkomo, smiling broadly and carrying the walking stick which has become his symbol, was guided to a car and driven to his second home in Harare's Highfields suburb where about 200 supporters were assembled.

The last time Mr Nkomo assembled a press conference at the house on January 29 it was to disclose massacres of his supporters by the Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland.

Yesterday he was treading

cautiously and his statements were of a far less dramatic nature. He emphasized it was vital that Zimbabweans be ready and willing to discuss their problems and find solutions, but he declined to define what he thought the problems were or how they could be tackled.

He confirmed that he had written to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, while away, but said he had received no reply. Nevertheless he thought his absence had provided a necessary period for passions to cool.

"We must be prepared to sacrifice our face if necessary for the good of the country," Mr Nkomo said. The Government has said that the motion to strip Mr Nkomo of his seat because he has missed 21 consecutive days of parliament will proceed.

Even if the motion is approved Mr Nkomo is virtually certain to stay on as an MP because under the Lancaster House constitution the Patriotic Front, which holds 20 seats in the 100-seat assembly, can nominate whoever it wishes to fill those seats.

## Mugabe acts to curb corruption

From Our Correspondent, Harare

Alarmed at indications of a growth in corruption and misuse of public funds, the Zimbabwe Government is to amend anti-corruption legislation to provide stiffer penalties for the guilty, including forfeiture of property to the state.

Since Mr Robert Zwiryo, the former Zimbabwe High Commissioner to London, was recalled earlier this year over disclosures that he had paid £255,000 against Government instructions for a London mansion a number of such incidents have come to light.

Among those implicated are eight officials who have been charged with giving aid meant for drought relief and the former Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society who has appeared in court over an alleged £230,000 illegal foreign currency deal.

Bigger fish are still at large.

corruption involves Mr Patrick Kombayi, the former Mayor of Gweru, who was suspended from office in March and has since been expelled from the ruling party in which he once held some influence.

Mr Kombayi, who spent more than £65,000 of council funds on a mayoral Mercedes-Benz and gold chains of office, was accused by the Government in June of a catalogue of misdemeanours including directing council contracts to his own businesses and putting more than 100 of his supporters on the city payroll as a personal police force. For these and other matters he is now under police investigation.

Although such cases are disturbing, not least to senior members of the Government, independent observers take it as a healthy sign that they are coming to light and in most cases action is being taken.

The same committee has criticized the Ministry of Defence for spending £25m over the past five years which has been unaccounted for. The most spectacular case of

Father says he would have killed

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg

Mr Harry Mullocks, father of Mrs Maureen Smith, the London woman sentenced to death in South Africa for the murder of her husband, was prepared to kill him himself if it seemed the only way of ending his daughter's unhappy marriage, according to an affidavit submitted to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The affidavit, made in London by Mr Mullocks, who refused to give evidence at his daughter's trial in Johannesburg, formed the basis to an application by defence counsel for his evidence to be taken on commission in London and the trial reopened.

Five judges are hearing Mrs Smith's appeal against her conviction and sentence for the murder of her husband, Roger Smith, in Johannesburg last July. They are also hearing the appeals against their death sentences of the two black assassins hired to carry out the killing, Jack Ramagane and David Mnguni.

In the affidavit, Mr Mullocks said he twice refused to assist his daughter's legal advisers, at first because he was warned he might be arrested in South Africa and tried as an accomplice, and on the second occasion after being told he could face prosecution in Britain. He was convinced then that his daughter would not be sentenced to death.

On the day of the murder, he said, his daughter telephoned him and said she needed 10,000 rands (about £6,000). It was obvious this was to pay the killers, and he indicated he would arrange with a Durban bank to transfer the money to his grandson, Miss Karen Wood.

Mr Mullocks said he believed that unless something was done to get rid of Mr Smith, who refused to give his wife a divorce. He was also furious over Mr Smith's threats to blackmail him with photocopies of documents taken from his safe.

"It is clear that I wanted Smith to be disposed of," the affidavit stated. "He was causing my daughter and granddaughter a great deal of unhappiness, and it was quite clear that he would not give his wife her freedom in the conventional way."

Later, he said, it seemed, more practical if someone in South Africa was to do the job. Mr Smith had been threatened with losing his job as the Smith family chauffeur if he did not follow instructions.



Emphatic message: Mr Areas stating his Government's position loud and clear in Beirut.

## Israel gives Lebanon unwritten ultimatum

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Professor Moshe Arens flew into Beirut yesterday with a message for President Gemayel of Lebanon. The Israeli Defence Minister did not meet the Lebanese leader, nor did he carry a written ultimatum.

The message, however, was loud and clear: Start negotiating now between the rival Christians and Druze militias in the Chouf mountains – because the Israelis are about to withdraw even if the two sides have not stopped fighting.

Mr Arens delivered his most strident comments at a press conference at Yarze, warning the Syrians not to attack the Israeli Army in the Bekaa valley and disclaiming any Israeli responsibility for the continuing savagery in the Israeli-occupied Chouf.

Then he and his advisers went to east Beirut, reportedly for talks with Mr Fadi Frem, the commander of the Christian Phalangist militia. The visit must have concentrated a few minds in the offices of the Lebanese Cabinet half a mile away.

All Mr Arens could offer the Lebanese Government was an assurance that Israel intended to withdraw from the whole of Lebanon and that the redeployment of the Israeli Army along the Awali River was "only part of that total withdrawal".

Reading from a prepared text, he added: "It is our firm desire to see a strong central government restoring its authority over the whole of Lebanon... it is Syria which is doing everything to prevent the total evacuation of all foreign forces from this country."

Mr Arens said that the Israeli Army would do all it could to ensure a peaceful

handover of the Chouf to the Lebanese Army but there was no doubt what was on his mind.

"The Lebanese Government," he said, "should be putting greater emphasis on trying to reach a political accommodation between Christians and Druze communities in the Chouf and coordinating the future redeployment of the Lebanese Army units with us in the light of our planned evacuation of the area... we have not stopped fighting."

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"America is the lion's heart of democracy. We have an obligation to give that democracy a voice, even an occasional roar". – President Reagan

## Reagan men may take lie tests

From Christopher Thomas  
Washington

The FBI wants to give lie-detector tests to several senior figures as part of its investigation into how Mr Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign got hold of documents from the Carter White House.

According to *The Washington Post*, the FBI is seeking the Justice Department's permission to give such tests to Mr William Casey, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, as well as about 10 other people.

The purpose, it is said, is to resolve inconsistencies that have arisen during the investigation. Mr Baker has said he received Carter briefing papers for the 1980 presidential campaign from Mr Casey, but Mr Casey says he does not recall seeing the papers.

Mr Casey, who directed the 1980 Reagan campaign, has denied there was an intelligence operation seeking information and documents from inside the Carter campaign team.

*The Washington Post* yesterday quoted an investigator as saying that "a strong, unavoidable inference" that such an operation was receiving information from somebody working for President Jimmy Carter was contained in a memorandum to Mr Casey from a Reagan aide.

After a campaign-style speech-making tour, President Reagan arrived by helicopter at his ranch in Santa Barbara, California, yesterday for a holiday.

His holiday was delayed a day or so that he could talk to war veterans about his Central America policy, his main foreign affairs preoccupation.

Mr Glenn, leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, appeared later on the same platform, much to the chagrin of Mr Reagan's aides.

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The article was the first

reference by the Soviet news agency to Mr Lukianou, who left the Soviet Union in 1944

and became a Belgian citizen in 1967, shortly before his arrest.

Mr Lukianou was a wartime officer in the Red Army before

## Peking gives Hongkong breather until 1997

Peking (Reuters) – Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party leader, has made it clear that China is prepared to wait until 1997 to recover sovereignty

over Hongkong.

He told a Japanese newspaper delegation yesterday that China did not recognize the treaties under which Britain governs the territory, but he said Peking intended to recover sovereignty on July 1, 1997, the day after one of the Anglo-Chinese agreements expires.

The recovery will be no sooner or later than that date, a day after the 1898 treaty will expire. (This is the treaty under which Britain leased Hongkong's New Territories for 99 years).

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After a campaign-style speech-making tour, President Reagan arrived by helicopter at his ranch in Santa Barbara, California, yesterday for a holiday.



## SPECTRUM

**Mayor Edward Koch, the flamboyant politician who keeps the New York show on the road, is having a tougher time these days with his increasingly critical racial minorities.**

**Trevor Fishlock reports on his struggle**

# You're not doing so good now, Ed . . .

## New York

It is very hot in Harlem, even hotter in this second-floor room where bodies are packed closely together, squirming, wet-shirted and as sticky as fudge. Someone pleads into a microphone: "Cool it, brothers and sisters, cool it." Everyone is straining for a glimpse of the Chief New Yorker, Mayor Edward Koch. He's there in the thicket of cameras, lights and stick mikes. The people, mostly black, want to hear what he has to say and to make their own feelings known. They think Mayor Koch has some explaining to do.

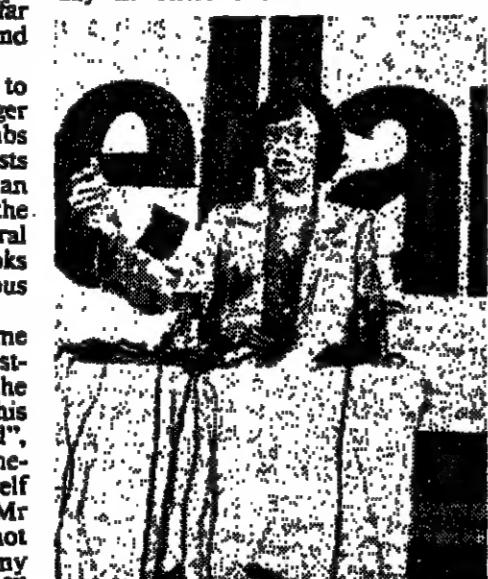
But it is not good. There are too many people, too much noise. A crowd clamours outside, feeling cheated and saying the affair is a sham.

This is a congressional inquiry and the mayor is here with senior policemen to defend the city's police against allegations that they have a down on blacks and Puerto Ricans and handle them roughly. But the second layer of the matter is that the mayor's own racial and class attitudes are under scrutiny – and, by extension, so is the way he runs this monstrous and marvellous imperial capital.

"The mayor is the biggest man in town, the guy who sets the tone," a black subway worker says, "and as far as we're concerned the tone around here is not good."

The hearing has to be postponed to another day, to be moved to a larger room. The mayor is booted as he climbs into his car and people bang their fists on the bonnet. The mayor is not a man to be intimidated: he can stand the heat in the kitchen. But his natural ebullience is muted and he looks pensive. This is no time for his famous catchphrase: "How'm I doing?"

He calls out those words all the time as he ranges New York, the best-known face in the city. It is also the title of a published collection of his aphorisms. "You're doing fine, Ed," the people usually shout back. Sometimes he answers the questions himself – "How'm I doing? Terrific!" – for Mr Koch fakes nothing, certainly not modesty. But in Harlem on this steamy day the answer to "How'm I doing?" would have to be: "Not so good, Ed."



Carol Bellamy: sparring partner

## The shattering of a dream

At about 4 o'clock in the morning Fitz woke me. We washed quickly and sat for a few minutes drinking coffee, gearing ourselves up for the day ahead. I was feeling absolutely drained. For the past two years I had thought of little but this day and now it had arrived.

We returned to the shop at about six that morning. The first of the cooks were already at work and the security guards were padding through the deserted floors. There was nothing we could do except check the cleaning once again and hope that the sales girls would arrive on time. By 8 o'clock the exhausted mannequines had dragged themselves back in and the first trickle of other staff began. As opening hour approached Fitz and I did a last check of the floors. Everything was immaculate. Behind each counter and till stood a nervously expectant girl. We were ready to go. We went down to the ground floor where the security guards were waiting to open the door.

To our dismay we discovered that we had visitors. The directors of Dorothy Perkins, whom we had not seen for the past year while we were wrestling with the problems of the new store, were all there in their pinstripe suits. Not only that, but Mrs Roxburgh, the wife of one of them, came too, with straw hat and white gloves. She looked as if she was going to stand at the door greeting the customers.

When the doors opened, there was instant pandemonium. Almost immediately the tills were clattering and by the time we had retreated to the fifth floor, five minutes later, there was already a crowd around the snack bar.

Feeling slightly dazed, we headed for Fitz's office. We were both tired out and wanted a few moments' peace. Seated at Fitz's desk was David Roxburgh, in high spirits, heroically explaining on the telephone to *The Financial Times* how he had performed to get the store open. Seated beside him in the only other chair was his wife. They looked at us as if we were intruders. Leaving them to it, we wandered back to the crowded sales floors.

*Abridged from From A to Biba by Barbara Hulanicki, published by Hutchinson on September 5, price £3.95.*

**Two years of planning and months of hard labour had turned the art deco department store that had been Derry and Toms into Biba. But even before the new venture opened, late in 1973, Barbara Hulanicki and her husband, Stephen Fitz-Simon, sensed the growing threat from the directors of British Land, the property company which now controlled the Biba enterprise. The subsequent struggle is described in the final extract from her forthcoming autobiography, *From A to Biba*.**

"He just couldn't wait", said Fitz.

But we were not to escape that easily from the self-appointed hero of the hour. About an hour later I was on the children's floor, worrying about the sweater stock that seemed to be going down awfully fast, when I was summoned back to Fitz's office, where the Roxburghs had made themselves thoroughly at home. A waiter had just been diverted from the frantically busy restaurant to supply them with coffee and two chairs had been placed in front of the desk for Fitz and me. There is something really degrading about having to sit in front of your own desk in your own office listening to someone sitting in your place.

**I couldn't believe my ears. I was being pushed out**

Roxburgh started to expand on his grand theory. Biba was to be "institutionalized". I had no idea what he was talking about, but as he went on I gathered that this meant that I was to have very little to do in the future. My job was to be somehow, miraculously, split up among a whole committee of nameless people. I couldn't believe my ears. I was being pushed out before anyone had any idea of even the first morning's sales.

A clerk put his head round the door and gave Fitz a piece of paper. I knew it would be the sales figure for up to 12.30. Fitz looked at the paper, showed it to me, and then handed it to Roxburgh, who had no way of knowing if the figure was good or bad. Fitz did nothing to enlighten him so in the end he had to ask. Before we open a new shop Fitz always writes down his sales

forecasts. The figure was exactly the same as the one he had predicted.

After that they seemed to want us to make mistakes, to be wrong, so that they would be able to step in. But as the days passed and Fitz's forecasts were consistently accurate, our pinstriped friends disappeared and we were left in peace for a time.

For the first six weeks everything ran like clockwork. All the departments were selling over their forecast figures, new stock was flowing in, and we were starting to relax. Then came the miners' strike and the start of the three-day working week of early 1974. At the same time the property market collapsed and the British Land share price started to crumble. Biba's sales, along with everyone else's, were badly hit and suddenly the complaints started to come pouring in. It seemed that every time John Riblatt went on a social visit he would meet somebody who had something detrimental to say about him.

Against my better judgment I was inveigled into one last meeting with the entire Dorothy Perkins board. What were they trying to do? Why couldn't they let me go? Roxburgh flaunted my contract in my face. We had two more years to go and after that we couldn't open a shop within 50 miles of London.

All this time Fitz had been trying to raise finance to buy our business back. We couldn't have picked a worse time than the mid-1970s, with rising inflation. Most of the merchant banks had been pushed by the collapse of the property market, and London was full of ex-millionaires and people who knew Arabs.

We came so close to doing a deal with British Land that after several weeks of hard negotiation Fitz set off late one afternoon for the final meeting when the contracts would be signed. There were several solicitors and other experts in the room and at literally the last moment a technicality arose that made the deal impossible. When Fitz returned that night we knew that time was running out. Fitz carried on for a while but I bowed

but at one stage I thought that Fitz was going to break his neck.

In order to humour him, we said that we would go along with his suggestions. We agreed that there was not enough information to the public in the shop. We would have "Pay Here" signs and "Cash Desk" signs, but we wanted these done in a way that was right for the feel of the shop. To me it meant we could introduce neon all over the store, which had not been used since the 1950s, and I quite liked the idea. It was all agreed at the meeting, but Riblatt and his merry men had no intention of allowing us any involvement. Next day a lorry arrived full of Tesco-like white light boxes to be put up all over the store. I felt sick. Very early in the morning before anyone arrived I went and jumped up and down on the whole lot. There wasn't one bit of useable white plastic left.

It was time for me to go. I couldn't watch the destruction of that beautiful building. It was dreadful to feel so powerless. They could have it. As my parting gesture I ordered 5,000 fluorescent plastic bags for the use of the ground floor. Let them use that out one, I thought.

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The end: customers and staff in the debris of the final sale

out after it was clear that we couldn't regain control, and left the store in the hands of British Land.

**It really hurt  
I still  
feel it today**

Finally British Land decided that they and their acolytes could no longer run Biba. They decided to auction off the entire interior. Fitz and I were amazed at the interest of both private collectors and museums. Later the assistant curator of the Museum of Modern Art in New York told me how sad he had been that he had no money left at the time to buy anything for the museum. Oddly, it cheered me tremendously to think that so many of our things would find a good home where they would be appreciated.

Fitz rang me. "We've lost," he said. "I'm coming home." In the past I sometimes imagined that someone had come and taken Biba away from me. After it happened, and Biba was no longer mine, I came across a Biba cosmetics stand in Paris at a *porté à porter* show. The stand looked awful and I longed to go and tidy it up for them. The man on the stand wore gold chains around his neck, his shirt undone to his navel. The sales girl looked cheap and tarty. They were trying to imitate Biba but had got it all wrong, and there was nothing I could do about it. I still feel it today.

We had new premises earmarked and we were waiting for the contracts to be prepared, but our

Mr Koch is temacious and determined and has a retentive memory for sights. He doesn't often forgive: he gets even. He says he does not get ulcers because he says what he thinks. His robustness and candour have rubbed for the wrong way.

The mayor thinks the Harlem inquiry is meant, partly, as a political stick to beat him. Chicago and Philadelphia have recently elected black mayors and many blacks think New York should have one. Although the proportion of blacks and Hispanics in New York has increased, so that whites are now 52 per cent of the population, black political influence has declined. The population of Harlem, for example, rose by a third in the 1970s, but the mayor did not compensate by putting blacks into top jobs, and this can be seen as a political c

Carol Bellamy, president of the City Council since 1977, thinks the mayor's language and attitudes have created racial tension. "Mayor Koch is a smart man who wants to make the city better, and he is in many ways reasonable and fair. But his words and attitudes have created an impression that New York does not care, and his administration is not sensitive to blacks and Hispanics."

For Miss Bellamy, sharing City Hall with Mayor Koch is never dull. She is 41 years old, and, like the mayor, comes from a working-class background, is a lawyer, single and a devoted, full-time public servant.

Real power lies in the executive office of mayor, not in the City Council. But to some extent the Council president is a loyal opposition, and Miss Bellamy sees her job as being part of the checks and balances of the administration. As for Mr Koch . . . "I'm his sparring partner. He's not always right and someone has to take him on. We've had our spats."

New York is not quite the city it was: a million people left it in the 1970s. For many of them the difficulties were too much to bear. Taxes are higher, but services are reduced. The place is dirtier, the city bureaucracy is fat. The subway works, but it is old and ramshackle and, as the mayor says, "it stinks".

Mayor Koch says: "Did you know that Mass is said in 23 languages in this city? It's the diversity that makes it electric, that gives it a special intelligence, makes you think faster, walk faster, talk faster."

It is this diversity, of course, that helps to make the mayor's toughest of jobs. Mr Koch says, in a politician's phrase, that he wants the poor to make it into the middle class (just as he did). But many of the poor are so far behind that they have difficulty getting on to the first rung.

The other day the mayor inaugurated a housing scheme for low-income people and got on well with the crowd of black people there. "Some people are trying to come between us", he told them. "Don't let them."

It was a serious Ed Koch speaking. He recognizes that his abrasiveness has upset people and can damage him politically. And he is contemplating the value of a more conciliatory approach for a New York mayor has to be statesman as well as executive. More than any other issue, the inquiry into the police has made Ed Koch ponder on the task of running his astonishing metropolis.

**moreover...**  
**Miles Kington**

## Late sports special

Next Sunday, Wembley sees the oddest invasion of all: the first game of American cricket ever staged outside the United States.

Hardly known at all in this country, American cricket is a fast-growing game in its home country, where it is also known as "the grenade game", from the extra points gained for knocking out a batsman. But Harvey Mississippi, who is promoting Sunday's big game between the Boston Tossers and the Seattle Mariners, reckons that it could catch on in a big way here, especially as we have no summer game, geared to violence, like soccer or rugby.

The average cricket fan would undoubtedly recognize the kinship between the British game and its American cousin. The wickets are there, the white uniform is there and the red ball is there. Several of them, actually. But he would also notice striking differences, the first being that both teams are on the field all the time.

"This is because when the bowler releases the ball, the fielders immediately charge forward with the intent of stopping the batsman hitting the ball. This can be done in a number of ways, such as by tripping him over, maiming him or even killing him. This very rarely happens because the batsmen, also on the field, block the onrushing fielders with crunching body tackles. It's very impressive, very structured sight – the patterns to an expert are almost beautiful."

In American cricket, as they sometimes say, a sporting equivalent of chess?

"Well, maybe. If anything, it tends to resemble that moment in chess when one player gets so furious that he sweeps all the pieces off the board – that's like American cricket. It's a very specialized game, of course, the batsmen who come on to field are not the same as those who bat, and even among batsmen there are those who specialize in hitting the ball, those who hit the bowler and those who pull up the wicket to attack the fielders if they get through."

Controversy still surrounds the 1,500-metre swimmer from Russia, Iliy Simonov, who surprised everyone by coming last but one in his semi-final. He had been fully expected to come last. Simonov, a slim, pale, slightly gaunt figure, is not everyone's idea of the average Russian swimmer, not to put too fine a point upon it, many people suspect Simonov of being a woman. His previous results, which are uniformly disappointing, certainly bear this out. But as sex tests have always until now been applied to women, there is no way of finding out.

At the after-match press conference one American journalist asked Simonov if there was any truth in the rumours that he was not as other men, and perhaps more like other women. Simonov burst into tears and said he was interested only in building world peace, also in tennis, horse-riding and knitting, and that he wanted to open a boutique in Moscow after this was all over. As he was led away, clutching at his mascot, another journalist managed to ask the Russian coach why on earth a woman would want to go in for men's events. To his surprise, the coach winked and said: "Why do you think?"

More shocks and surprises from the Americas Cup, the competition held to see whether America can change enough rules in their favour to keep the cup. The committee have ruled that Australia is not infringing the rules by having a series of champagne corks dangling by string from its keel, not indeed by throwing overboard a non-stop stream of empty lager cans during the race. The British complaint that the French boat had been fishing illegally in its race was also overruled. A Canadian complaint was rejected because it was not valid.

Serious news, though, for the Latin American entry, Simon Bolivar. After a routine inspection for stowaways, the judges found a stash of cocaine worth over £2m hidden away in the bilges. This, of course, brings the weight of the boat over the permitted limit, and there may well be repercussions.

**Late Results**  
Austral XI 0, Hinching 8  
A South African XI 0, Not a South African XI 0

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 127)



**ACROSS**  
1 Sympathy (6)  
4 Abandon (6)  
5 Schism (6)  
9 Lefthand (6)  
12 Surprise (6)  
13 Schism (6)  
16 Overrid (6)  
19 expression (6)  
21 Coach (3)  
22 Delicious (8)  
24 Mithian (3)  
25 Lively dance (4)  
26 Swindling position (6)  
27 Stream (6)

**DOWN**  
1 Select (6)  
2 Weariness (9)  
3 Desirous (5)  
4 Storehouse (5)  
5 Arid, dry compound (6)  
6 Large farm (9)  
10 Award (5)  
11 Groves (5)  
12 Obstruction (9)  
13 Not closed (4)  
14 Fishhook point (4)  
15 Not shrigged (5)  
20 Joint (5)  
21 Provide food (5)  
22 N European (4)  
23 Hill (4)

**SOLUTION TO NO 126**  
ACROSS: 1 Gitter, 5 Safe, 8 Hefty, 9 Pungent, 11 Attorney, 12 Open, 15 Violinist, 16 Aids, 19 Wheeler, 22 Trapzeze, 23 Plaza, 24 Team  
DOWN: 2 Upright, 3 Try, 4 Replenishment, 5 Sans, 6 Picnic, 7 Pinal, 10 Toss, 12 Roof, 14 Dike, 15 Valiant, 16 Wart, 17 Arenas, 20 League, 21 Beam, 22 Pic

**Concise Crossword**  
SOLUTION TO NO 126  
ACROSS: 1 Gitter, 5 Safe, 8 Hefty, 9 Pungent, 11 Attorney, 12 Open, 15 Violinist, 16 Aids, 19 Wheeler, 22 Trapzeze, 23 Plaza, 24 Team  
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## WEDNESDAY PAGE

## ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

## The wages of son is Darth

First the bad news: my daughter, having attained the age of five, reckons she is now in line for pocket money, and opens the talks with a rock-solid bargaining posture: "Eighty quid a day." Now the worse news: one of her birthday presents was a typewriter, and even as I scribble, I can hear from below the plastic clacking of the Billington Junior International. I understand she is writing a diary: "For *The Times*, you know" — so perhaps we had better treat the following as valedictory entries. It has been fun, but youth must be given its head, I suppose.



Now the worse worse news: my son has got a leak — I wonder where from — about the pay bargaining situation and has slapped in an admittedly moderate parity bid: "Eight pence and a cowboy sword." A thought: if Richmond's Jean Rocklet brings her project to fruition, I could always fund her cash demand through the lineage fee. No, she'd never wear it.

No doubt believing that unity is strength, the two supplicants demand a tripartite meeting, to which I agree. In the sense that he is playing Gormley to her Scargill, there appears to have been an inversion of the age differential.



My daughter cites Morgan Prewitt, that most unstable of six-year-olds, as a precedent in the cash grant controversy. He, I am told, is in receipt of "millions of pounds a day" to keep him in Darth Vader masks and all the other accoutrements of today's fighting child. I am tempted to explain that he only gets his way by throwing a Morsagan, to which his mother, silly creature, always responds by showering him with pound notes as profuse as autumn leaves. I desist however, fearing a proliferation of such guerrilla tactics.

At last the good news: my daughter has discovered — I don't know where — a bottomless source of revenue. It is called The Junior Mint. You simply feed a blank paper between the cylinders and out comes a £50 note. It reminds me of those Ellison Novelty bargains of my own youth

If real men don't eat quiche it is a cert that not many will go it a bundle on savoury ices either. But how about a Bloody Mary sorbet, icy, spicy and stunning? Or a snow of cucumber and creamy yogurt spiked — like that wonderfully refreshing Indian yogurt drink a salt lassi — with fresh green ginger, spring onions and lemon juice? Smoother and richer is a blend of ripe avocado, cream and mayonnaise seasoned with garlic and lemon. And not strictly savoury but at home in this company, a fragrant ice made with the heavily perfumed pinky-gold flesh of a fully ripe charentais melon and dry white wine.

One of the prettiest dishes in every nouvelle cuisine chef's repertoire has been an *assiette de sorbets* — spoonfuls of fruit

ices and artfully cut slices of fruit, berries and leaves beautifully arranged on a flat plate. Just as pretty though, and the reason my window-box geraniums and begonias are looking short of leaves these days, is an arrangement which is much easier to assemble. For each person arrange three or four leaves on a plain dessert plate. Top each leaf with a small heap of berries, say strawberries on one, raspberries on another, blackberries on the third. Then set a stemmed glass in the centre and fill with a scoop or two of one or more fruit sorbets. Those savoury ices too, can be incorporated into extravagantly pretty dishes. Instead of fruit and the geranium leaves, set out a selection of traditional first course ingredients — smoked salmon or trout. Then add a scoop of one or

## THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

## INCOMPARABLE



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## A positive approach

Cancer is a disease that strikes fear into the hearts of everyone  
Annette Gartland met one woman who is fighting it... and winning

Lynne Pemberton was told last winter that she had cancer of the cervix — the neck of the womb. This January she underwent a radical Wertheim's hysterectomy where the uterus, cervix, ovaries, fallopian tubes and lymph nodes in the area are removed. She hopes that relating her experience, and feelings, might help other women struck by the disease.

"The cancer sufferers you hear about are generally very optimistic and positive," she says. "At times I am, but I find it very difficult. I tend to be rather introspective and pessimistic, which colours my feelings about the future." Lynne's fear that she might have cancer began when a routine smear test last summer revealed an abnormality in cervical cells, and she was referred for further examination. This showed the need for a cone biopsy — a method of coring out cervical tissue for testing, which may totally remove the changing cells.

Lynne, who is 33 and lives in Kingston, Surrey, was frightened about going into hospital and worried that she might not come safely through the operation. But she did think that the operation would be the end of the story, that nothing more serious would be found. But on her birthday, the hospital gynaecologist telephoned to explain as gently as possible that she had a "real cancer" and would lose her uterus.

"I was completely numb. Before the phone went down I was in tears and sure I was going to die. The first thing I thought of was, I can't have children. The fact that it was cancer probably hit me about 30 seconds later."

Her husband, Trevor, was also devastated. "We didn't talk about it in any reasonable way. We were too busy trying to comfort each other, just trying to let it sink in," Lynne said. "The gynaecologist explained that my situation was unusual. He said that cancerous cells were normally on the surface of the cervix, or took the line of least resistance towards the outside. In my case they appeared to have gone the other way, actually in towards a more muscular area. The cone biopsy hadn't gone deep enough. He didn't believe it until he looked through the microscope himself."

Concerned that she would need so much time off work, Lynne offered to leave her job with an architect's

practice in Richmond, Surrey. The partners refused to accept her resignation and suggested that she should work when she could.

"It is silly, but you think 'We always been healthy, not terribly fit but eating sensibly, not overdoing anything, not drinking too much, so why should it be me?' Every few days I would suddenly think 'I'm dreaming, I'll wake up to find this isn't happening.'

Lynne had radiotherapy twice before the hysterectomy — an uncomfortable experience, but not frightening because it was so well explained. The worst part was when capsules of cesium which had been implanted under general anaesthetic and left in place for about 22 hours, were removed. She laughs, recalling the nurses extracting what seemed like miles of wadding. She also had a lymphogram, which checks on any spread of cancer to the lymph system.

The lymphogram was clear — her first good news in months.

Between radiotherapy sessions, Lynne pushed herself to take her final professional examination in architecture. "It was a very traumatic time. Until the week before, I thought I would drop out." She and Trevor also decided to marry after living together for nine years, feeling that they could support each other better. Going into hospital for the hysterectomy, Lynne felt very frightened — about the pain and about dying.

She had expected to suffer quite severe, sharp pain afterwards. In fact, she experienced discomfort when moved and felt extremely bloated. She is glad to have declined her boss's offer to help pay for private treatment, which would have meant being in a room alone. The "tremendous" atmosphere in the Kingston Hospital ward helped. "I don't think I laughed so much in years. We all knew the most intimate details about each other and managed to laugh about almost everything that happened."

For about six weeks after the operation, movement was painful and slow, and Lynne was extremely tired. She mostly "marched up and down, drank water and slept." It must be hell, she says, for women with children to look after.

Lynne now receives hormone therapy, as the removal of ovaries ends the natural supply. She is distressed by the fact that she cannot

have children. It is too early, she says, to consider adoption.

"Even though they've given me the maximum possible chance of nothing else happening, I'm not really convinced. I have to tell myself that I'm likely to be around in 20 years time."

Lynne felt that everyone who dealt with, or looked after her was "really wonderful". She felt well-informed. But she believes there could have been more explanation about the physical reaction to a hysterectomy and perhaps some printed information about the operation. There could also have been more advice about life in the ensuing months, like a simple

reminder that you would need very large clothing until the swelling subsided.

The speed and upset of events meant that Lynne did not contact any people or organizations for support. If she had been given a list of names and addresses she might have done so.

She is now very aware of having put things off in the past. When she felt "invulnerable" in terms of health she had a view of the future, stretching ahead, which she did not have to define. She feels differently now. "A positive approach has to come from me. It's in a way part of the healing process. The more time elapses, the more optimistic I feel."

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## GOING PRIVATE

A few years ago Mr Benn promised this country a "massive and irreversible shift" in the location of economic power. Today there is, indeed, the prospect of an important change in the pattern of ownership and control. It could well be massive and may prove irreversible. But it will be very different in character from that intended by Mr Benn. Instead of more nationalization and socialization, many industries now in state hands are to pass into private ownership.

At present comment is focused on the proposed sale of 51 per cent of British Telecom. In this instance there is one dominant supplier and no declared intention of changing the position. Critics have asked, with reason and force, what purpose is served by converting a publicly owned monopoly into a privately owned one. There is a danger that, by failing to think through the purpose of privatization, the Government may become entangled in a protracted debate about British Telecom and so lose momentum in other areas.

Two kinds of privatization need to be distinguished. The first is the sale of state assets in an industry where there already are - or, at least, potentially could be - several competitors. The second is in the contrasting circumstances where, for technological reasons, there can be only one supplier. There is a powerful case for privatizing natural monopolies - such as British Telecom - which come into this second category, but it is less obvious than the case for privatizing competitive industries. The economic aspects in particular, are most clear and persuasive when competition prevails.

If there are many suppliers of a good or a service, rivalry between them ensures that output will expand until a point is reached at which price matches the extra cost of production. As a further increase in output beyond this point would lead to lower prices and higher costs, the suppliers would suffer losses. So the further increase in output does not take place and instead resources are allocated to another industry where, once again, competition will establish the right balance between prices

## RETHINK ON THE RHINE

The defence review now in progress has considered British strategy outside the Nato area, but has yet to contemplate the political and military tangle on Nato's central front. It would be tempting to the cost-accountants in the defence world to assume that the Falklands crisis was a national aberration; but most strategists know that it is always the unpredictable event which occurs first. Moreover the very strength of Nato's central front, upon which the security of the United Kingdom ultimately depends, has induced Soviet outflanking manoeuvres and proxy operations in many other trouble spots throughout the world. It would be an unwise general who failed to guard his flanks and rear, and that precaution should be the basis of Britain's evolving strategy, particularly since it should coincide with a financial need to question the undue fixation with Nato's central front which has turned Britain's Rhine Army into a strategic unouchable.

Britain's overall contribution to Nato far exceeds that of her allies, both financially and in terms of the range of military capability. Any sensible basis of cost sharing and operational burden sharing, would see that the British contribution should be concentrated in the maritime area, while the continental forces would come mainly from West Germany and its neighbours. Instead we have the West German Navy, which should anyway concentrate its skills on the Baltic, wasting resources acquiring an Atlantic capability, which is already met by the British and, to some extent, by the Dutch.

There is no operational logic in the strategy of forward defence in West Germany, which

and costs. It follows that public ownership is unnecessary. Market forces and private enterprise generate a socially optimal outcome if they are left to themselves. This outcome, known technically as marginal cost pricing, has been blessed by generations of textbook writers and is about as uncontroversial as any large principle in economics can be.

The real world is more complicated than textbooks and practice has a habit of overwhelming theory. But there should be no doubt that the basic ideas in the standard description of the competitive process are right. Nit-pickers may want to add refinements, qualifications and provisos. But they cannot deny that most of private industry is profitable, that much of the nationalized sector is unprofitable and that losses are incurred by nationalized industries because, in certain operations, costs are conspicuously above prices. If these industries were in the private sector, the marginal operations would be closed down and the resources they employ would become available for more worth-while activities.

As it happens, the greatest potential gains from privatization do not come in new and growing industries, such as British Telecom, but in old industries, where loss-makers have been tolerated because their deficits are covered by profits elsewhere in the business or by subsidies from the Exchequer. Perhaps the most glaring example of this kind of inefficiency is the National Coal Board. The recent Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report showed how unprofitable mines are kept in production and their losses met by surpluses earned in efficient mines. Coal-mining is certainly not a natural monopoly. For most of its existence the British coal-mining industry has been in the hands of several independent companies and, even today, this remains the normal state of affairs in other countries. On economic criteria the case for privatizing coal and splitting the industry into several units is far less controversial than the case for privatizing British Telecom.

The strength of competitive forces depends not only on the number of suppliers in this

graphical position. It would be replicated by Belgium and The Netherlands. It could lead to the withdrawal of their units from West Germany, but, though that would be a pity it could not be held to make any serious difference to the likely order of battle in an emergency.

It is true that the Federal Republic has always been coy about assuming too preponderant a role within Nato. Even now its leaders complain that demographic difficulties may restrict West Germany's ability to maintain its army at today's strength. Nevertheless it is only if West Germany is prepared to alter its military strength that any more than marginal difference can be made to the military equation across the Iron Curtain. If the West Germans want the forward strategy to be maintained, in spite of its illogicality, perhaps they should be prepared to put their men where their mouths are.

It is time that West Germany and her allies recognized the reality of German power and adjusted to it. She is no longer a genuine junior partner in the Alliance. Indeed it has become an unnecessary paradox that the most powerful country in Europe should participate in an Alliance in a way which confers superiority on her less capable and poorer allies. The penalties imposed on those allies by the formula devised in 1954 should now be changed so that there is a more efficient distribution of forces within Nato. Only then will the Alliance be organized to maximize its defences. That is the fundamental truth of the matter which the British Government should pursue through all the diplomatic thickets which have concealed it for nearly thirty years.

## Intimations of mortality

From Instructor Captain M. A. Waller, RN (Retd)

Sir, It was Egypt. He was trying to sell me a rug. I was resisting. He outlined its virtues at length, ending, "Sir, it will last you a lifetime." He stopped short, looking at my white hair, turned and walked away laughing loudly.

Dammit! I'm only 67.

Yours apprehensively,

M. A. WALLER,

Encanto,

Combe St Nicholas,

Chard, Somerset.

August 8.

example, without a coherent and long term policy as regards the communication/information infrastructure required for the UK, the future growth of the economy might be severely impeded.

Would it be too much to ask the renamed Social Science Research Council to fill the vacuum created by the closure of the "link tank" (NEDO, beware) and to present a coherent series of policy options from its "centres of excellence"? If not, where can we turn for real policy analysis?

Buried within this no policy/no planning philosophy lie elements of the belief that state involvement of almost any kind hinders and possibly prevents economic initiative taking. Is this really the case?

Surely the state plays a vital role by providing the physical, social and technical infrastructure upon which the economy can develop. For

## Counting the cost of motorways

From the Chairman of The Conservation Society

Sir, The extinction of the natural flora and fauna of this country in order to build motorways and other developments diminishes the environment permanently; the developments exact a real, if unquestionable, "opportunity cost" of indefinite duration in order to provide what may well prove to be a very short-lived present benefit.

Perhaps, therefore, the public sentiment noted by Michael Bailey (report, July 29) which "supports those who champion the butterfly reserve rather than advocates of roads" has a sounder basis than the general tone of his article suggests.

The real objections to motorway building, however, are far more substantial and have been put many times by this society and other environmental groups without, unfortunately, making much impact on policy.

They are firstly, that building more roads tends to encourage the growth of even more traffic, rather than the other way round; secondly, that increasing our national dependence on oil, which is the inescapable effect of increasing road traffic, is likely to prove unfortunate, if not downright dangerous, in a relatively few years when diminishing oil supplies impose severe price increases if not physical shortages; thirdly, that encouraging private road traffic depresses the provision of public transport, both by road and rail, to the deprivation of the 50 per cent of the population which, for various reasons does not possess its own cars, and, finally, that increasing road freight traffic causes intolerable congestion, pollution and environmental degradation in urban areas, which motorways do nothing to alleviate and much to exacerbate.

Comparisons with other countries are misleading. They mostly have greater distances between towns, smaller population densities, and a smaller network of secondary roads. Hence this country must formulate its own transport policy to suit its own present and expected future circumstances.

It makes sense to try to shift as much traffic as possible from road to rail to relieve road congestion, make better use of presently under-used assets, and above all, to preserve a greater range of options for the future.

It makes no sense at all to continue sacrificing scarce land and irreplaceable amenity in a vain attempt to build sufficient roads to avoid all congestion. The ability to motor unimpeded is not one of the fundamental democratic freedoms. If congestion occurs, motorists can and do learn to live with it.

In all probability shortages of oil and other commodities will solve the congestion problem within the foreseeable future. Why cannot we look ahead, for a change, and learn to adopt a sustainable life-style which is not prone first to hardening of the arteries and later to pernicious anaemia?

Yours faithfully,  
R. D. HARRISON, Chairman,  
The Conservation Society Ltd,  
136 Golding Road, Bedford.

## Qualified for the job

From Mr Keith Nickol

Sir, I express no view as to whether the alleged "infiltrators" at Cowley car plant dismised the extent of their qualifications for political reasons or not.

It is, though, in my certain knowledge that if a degree holder applies for a job he or she is often rejected as being over-qualified. If they do manage to get a job and their fellow workers find out they have a degree they are often not accepted, however good they are at their jobs.

Degree holders have as much right to a job as anyone else. It is quite wrong to assume them to be politically motivated if they apply for humble jobs. When I applied for a job as a hospital steward I was asked searching political questions. It never seemed to occur to the interviewer that I was simply jobless.

Yours sincerely,  
KEITH NICKOL,  
17 Tredegar Square, Bow, E3.

## Nigerian students

From Mr N. G. Joseph

Sir, Those who have experience in dealing with Nigerian students will find the reported statement of the officials of the Nigerian High Commission unconvincing (The Times, August 2). The most common reason given for non-payment of fees by the students is the restrictions, as well as the long bureaucratic delays, in releasing the necessary foreign exchange. Yet the High Commission officials deny this.

The concern of the educational institutions and hostels about the £3m owing by the Nigerian students is understandable. What is less well known, and should cause us equal concern, is the undeserved privations and problems these young people suffer, with perhaps consequent ill effects on the quality of their work and health.

While any approach made to the Nigerian High Commission for any assistance receives a polite response, I sell my rug. I was resisting. He outlined its virtues at length, ending, "Sir, it will last you a lifetime." He stopped short, looking at my white hair, turned and walked away laughing loudly.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Churches' role in world politics

From the Acting General Secretary of The British Council of Churches

Sir, Thank you for your critical yet sympathetic leader (August 10) on the World Council of Churches. The Church at every level needs loyal friends who are also unsparing critics.

There is, however, a contradiction at the heart of your critique. You rightly warn the WCC of the besetting sin of becoming an end in itself. Yet that is where your recipe would lead you. Ask the WCC to devote itself more single-mindedly to the task of restoring Christian unity.

True, Christian disunity is the Church's Achilles heel. It is a scandal because a disunited Church cannot effectively serve a spiritually and physically broken world. To this world Jesus, quoting Israel, says "I have come to bring good news to the poor, release to captives, to let the hungry children and others go free."

That is why the WCC is right to make the world its priority, to have spoken on Afghanistan (and probably wrong not to have spoken more strongly), right to combat racism, right to plead for economic justice, right to condemn an arms race that kills hungry children and threatens to destroy God's creation.

The danger is not, as you suggest, that the WCC is out of touch with "the ordinary Christian." It usually speaks only too eloquently for the world's ordinary Christians, most of whom are neither well-fed, white nor western.

That is why the average British churchgoer is so disconcerted. We cannot easily get used to being one of the world's minorities. I can attest to that personally. At home my views are held to be left wing. Abroad, more often than not, I find myself somewhere to the right of centre. The WCC's problem is that it is very close to the global centre yet its task is to reflect Jesus, its Lord, and not necessarily its membership.

The Church has no real choice. The world's agenda must always be its own agenda. But on God's terms. Woe to a Church that avoids the social, economic and political issues of its time. Each of them is also a spiritual issue. Only by facing political conflict can politics be transcended and healing be brought to the world.

## Future of Alliance

From Sir Harold Beeley

Sir, I fully agree with Edward Mortimer's rejection (August 9) of the view that the Liberal-SDP Alliance should attempt "to destroy and replace Labour". But his conclusion that the Alliance should be offering Labour the prospect of a centre-left coalition seems to me quite unrealistic.

As the Labour Party moves further to the left it surely becomes increasingly inconceivable that, with the short-term objective of preventing the prolongation of Conservative government, it would collaborate in a reform of the electoral system, the result of which would probably be to preclude for ever the fulfilment of the Party's more revolutionary dreams.

In all probability shortages of oil and other commodities will solve the congestion problem within the foreseeable future. Why cannot we look ahead, for a change, and learn to adopt a sustainable life-style which is not prone first to hardening of the arteries and later to pernicious anaemia?

Yours faithfully,

HAROLD BEELEY,

Reform Club,

Pall Mall, SW1.

August 10.

The programme of the far left is realistic only on the not unreasonable assumption that sooner or later our present absurd electoral system will produce a left-wing majority in the House of Commons based on a third or little more of the electorate. This prospect no doubt helps to explain the considerable support which exists within the Conservative Party for the principle of proportional representation.

It is in this direction, and not towards Labour, that the Alliance will probably have a look if it gives the priority it ought in the national interest to give to the cause of electoral reform.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS H. HOUSE,

11 Drummond Court,

Leeds, West Yorkshire.

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## THE ARTS

Nobody has done more than Channel 4 to raise the status of the television film, an achievement recognized by the establishment of a special section for such work at the Locarno Film Festival. But Channel 4 reacted strangely to Locarno's offer to fly the flag, as John Bowen reports

## Picture palace for the home

The new element at the Locarno Film Festival this year was the inclusion of a special section devoted to television films. Of course there are plenty of television festivals (Monte Carlo, Venice, Banff) with categories for almost every sort of television, but Locarno is the first to recognize that a new artifice has arrived, the television film, and that its proper place for display may be at a film festival.

It has been true for some time that any cinema film which is not a blockbuster may have to rely on an eventful sale to television to bring it into profit. In the USA, with the advent of cable, there are feature films being made which are intended only for television. In Britain we have Channel 4, which has been putting up substantial proportion of a film's budget in order to have the right to show it first on television. The BBC has the facilities to follow suit, but a reluctance so far to do so.

The interdependence of television and cinema has become close, and can only grow closer. One must salute Locarno for recognizing the logic. Yet, just is within the world of cinema itself, though films may take much money and time to set up, many of the decisions which concern them will be entirely frivolous. The admirable decision by the executive committee at Locarno came about simply because an exhibition of drawings by Ellini had fallen through: the television film section

was set up as a replacement, with four months to organize and the comparatively small budget of 30,000 Swiss francs.

The television movies had to be organized quickly, and what is quickest is not always best. Entries for Monte Carlo and Venice are chosen corporately after much discussion. Locarno had to go to production companies and ask for entries before a deadline. There were 92 entries from 21 countries, but even so those from Argentina and Egypt arrived after the deadline, and the Australian entry is thought to be still on the way.

The worst disappointment was the reaction of Channel 4, whose *Films on 4* have carried the company flag for drama (with not much to be sure, behind it) and topped its rating.

Gian-Carlo Bertelli, chief executive of the television film section, asked specifically for *Walter*, and was denied. He asked thereafter for any of the *Films on 4*, and was denied them all.

These films, he was told, were for distribution in cinemas; they must not be called "television movies" at all. It is hard to believe that any of the *Goldcrest First Love* series, excellent as most of them have been, were intended for cinema distribution.

The BBC submitted one entry, *To the Lighthouse*. Unfortunately the BBC's co-producer on *The Captain's Doll*, Primestime, independently en-

tered this D. H. Lawrence-based film. Both were shown as BBC entries in the programme. It appeared, therefore, as if the BBC had put in two films, both adaptations from literary sources, both set at the beginning of this century, both very painterly pieces of image-making, both moving at a leisurely pace. The duplication suggested that the BBC was making a statement about the nature and aims of its television drama, which is simply not true.

The 92 films could not all be shown in competition; no jury would tolerate so many. An *ad hoc* panel whittled them down to 18 in competition, 53 shown "for information". With such an unselective entry-process, there was inevitably much dross, even in competition.

*Frankie* was shown to a

surfeit of stifled giggles from jury and journalists.

As for the international jury, it also had to be found quickly. There were two directors (Franco Rossi of Italy and Roger Gobbo of Switzerland), one writer (David Hare from Britain) and Alvin Marill from the USA, who was none of those, but the author of a definitive compilation of American television films, an encyclopaedist more than a critic. The difference between the attitudes of the jurors to their common subject may best be illustrated by quotation.

David Hare: "The place where you have to make films now is for television... In Britain, films made

for television are more interesting and important than those made for a collapsing film industry... I hate the depressing grammar of some television movies... the English tendency to love the word more than the image." Alvin Marill: "A television movie is something which must be made quickly on a budget of between one and two million dollars. It must be designed to be split into 17-minute segments, geared to presenting its story, and what the writer wishes to say, and will be considered by the networks as a potential pilot."

All four of the jurors spoke English; two spoke no other language. Many of the entries bore no subtitles. The prizes went to two English-language films and one German. *Harry's Game*, Yorkshire Television's well-made thriller set in Northern Ireland, was awarded the Gold. *Domino*, a very stylish symbolic piece in black and white, from Germany, about an actress and an unemployed man, had a Special Mention, and so, shamefully, did a routine American

competition as a supplement to the jury-triptych will continue, and there will be the facilities of a market where independent producers will be able to show video-cassettes in private to possible buyers.

"Television movies" is not a derogatory description. It is likely that millions more people will see on television those films just shown in the Grand Piazza - *Vivement Dimanche*, Truffaut's shipwreck homage to Hitchcock, the almost sinfully enjoyable danced Spanish version of *Carmen*, the sado-sentimental *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*, in which David Bowie gives his Peter O'Toole a Japanese prison camp. *Domino*, a Japanese prison camp, *Domino*, a

film from the USA, also in black and white, *Miss Lonelyhearts*, had the Bronze.

This last, made on a budget of only 140,000 dollars by two young Americans, Michael Dinner (director) and Jay Holman (producer), was much admired, and many of us, including one member of the jury, would have preferred to see it in first place.

There were other awards - to John Mortimer for his screenplay of *A Voyage Round My Father* and Rosemary Harris for her performance in *To the Lighthouse*.

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The stock market opened at a new peak yesterday, at 735.2 on the FT 30 share index, beating Monday's level by 2.4 points, but the failure of American markets to follow suit yesterday evening brought in profit-takers and by the close the index was unchanged at 732.8.

Once again it was left to company news and speculative bids to provide the day's interest. Better-than-expected profits from Unilever and Royal Insurance gave leading equities a good fillip and were if not for the fact that many of the FT 30 share constituents are trading ex-dividend the new peak could have been sustained.

Unilever closed 45p to the good at 795p while Royal firmed 23p to 556p in sympathy. That gave other leading insurance shares, particularly life companies, a boost of 10p on average.

The lack of US buying follow-through from Friday and Monday caused ICI to drop 6p to 542p and Glaxo, now 20 per cent US-owned, at 839p lost most of Monday's 30p gain.

The warm weather brought buyers into breweries where Bass firmed 11p to 335p while

## Shares touch new peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Aug. 15. Dealings end, Sept. 2. Contango Day, Sept. 5. Settlement Day, Sept. 12.

in stronger stores Sainsbury was 13p to the good at 403p.

Yesterday's star performer, the gilt sector, lacked any follow-through and prices were generally 1/4 to 1/2 lower.

Oil shares were once again the busiest sector. Monday's

Saxon Oil, with North Sea interests, looks to be turning into the sector's favourite takeover hope. Having fought off Clyde Petroleum, company sources said that a bid of 350p from Carnegie has just been rejected.

Saxon Oil has run up from 188p over the last few weeks and steadied at 230p. More action is expected.

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glamour rating. Atlantic Resources fell 20p to 457p while Eglington fell 35p to 275p.

The old takeover chestnuts were once again being revived. English China Clays jumped 12p to 216p on bid hopes. Ladbrokes executives denied building up a 15p gain in Laker, still holding a 15p gain at 196p, as a prerequisite to a bid.

The big stake sale by Sterling Guarantees of its 4 per cent BET holding dampened bid hopes there. BET fell 7p to 238p. Sterling Guarantee, still trading as Town and City, held the new 45p peak.

P & O was still attracting

buyers on hopes of a merger with Sterling Guarantee. It was 2p better at 218p.

Stock shortages in secondary equities caused all kinds of price distortions. Ellen Road Mills jumped 34p to 75p on speculative hopes, but the directors

denied it had been bid for.

In contrast, Irish oil explorers

lost some of their recent

hopes of no reason for the jump.

The market has drawn a long list of counter bidders against Norcor for UBM. This, and the prospect of a strong defence against Norcor's 107p offer, pushed UBM shares 4p higher to 123p. Names range from Ready Mixed Concrete to Hanson Trust. The offer document from Norcor is expected early next week.

Racial was unchanged at 484p after yesterday's annual meeting. The chairman, Sir Ernest Harrison, said that the Racal-Milgo Data Communications operation would show a distinct improvement this year after a disappointing performance last year.

Analysts expect these factors to combine with reduced interest charges to produce a pre-tax profit in the present year of about £140m against £114m last time.

The civil engineering company, Whessoe, is attracting some very important shareholders. Hard on the heels of Sir Robert McAlpine's private investment company Newart-hill's 16 per cent stake comes Angling Securities, which has bought another 50,000 shares, taking its stake to 500,000 shares or 9.4 per cent.

## TAYLOR WOODROW

STRUCTURAL

STEEL

SAFETY

**Investment and Finance**
**City Editor**  
**Anthony Hilton**
**THE TIMES**
**City Office**  
 200 Gray's Inn Road  
 London WC1X 8EZ  
 Telephone 01-837 1234

**STOCK EXCHANGES**

FT Index: 732.8 unchanged  
 FT Gilt: 79.73 down 0.16  
 FT All Shares: 463.74 up 0.4.  
 Bargains: 23,456  
 Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.01 up 1.07  
 New York Dow Jones Average: 1,192.89 down 6.61  
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,019.07 down 1.23  
 Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1,037.72 down 9.52  
 Amsterdam: 151.2 down 0.5  
 Sydney: AO Index: 680.8 up 7.4  
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 954.8 up 1.5  
 Brussels: General Index 131.17 up 1.16  
 Paris: CAC Index market closed  
 Zurich: SKA General 294.0 down 0.7

**CURRENCIES**

**LONDON CLOSE**  
 Sterling \$1.5085 up 1.60  
 Dm 4.0175 down 0.0325  
 Ff 12.08 down 0.925  
 Yen 367.25 down 1.50  
**Dollar**  
 Index 12.85  
 Dm 2.6635  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
 Sterling \$1.5080  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
 ECU20.584871  
 SDR20.700537

**INTEREST RATES**

**Domestic rates:**  
 Bank base rates 9½%  
 Finance houses base rate 10%  
 Discount market loans week fixed 9%  
 3 month Interbank 9½% - 9¾%  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
 3 month Dolar 10% - 10¾%  
 3 month DM 5½% - 5¾%  
 3 month Fr 15% - 18½%  
**US rates:**  
 Bank prime rate 11.00  
 Fed funds 9½%  
 Treasury long bond 10½% - 10¾%  
**ECBOD Fixed Rate Sterling**  
 Export Finance Schemes IV  
 Average reference rate for interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.869 per cent.

**GOLD**

London fixed (per ounce):  
 am \$419.75 pm \$420.50  
 close \$422.25-\$423 (220.50-  
 222) up \$4.  
**New York:** \$420.50  
 Krugerrand\* (per coin):  
 \$435.436.50 (229-230)  
 Sovereigns\* (new):  
 \$96.50-\$99.50 (235.50-236.25)  
 \*Excludes VAT

**ANNUAL MEETINGS**

Bulgin Group, Bypass Road, Barking, Essex (3.00).  
 Charles Hill, Park Hall Hotel, Goldthorn Park, Wolverhampton (noon).  
 Mountview Estates, Regent Palace Hotel, Piccadilly Circus, W1 (noon).  
 Uniflock Holdings, Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, EC2 (3.00).

**TODAY**

Interim: Gestetl Broadloom, Derek Bryant Group, Glenfield, Lawrence, Horizon Travel, Oliver Paper Mill, Philcon, Southend Stadium.  
 Finals: Calcutta Electric Supply (India), ML Higgs, Scottish English and European Textiles, Victor Products.  
 Economic statistics: U.K. Gross domestic product - Output based (second quarter), Indices of average earnings (June), Indices of basic rates of wages (July).

**NOTEBOOK**

While awaiting a response from BHP to Mr Robert Holmes' Court's bid, the markets have begun to assess the reasons for the offer. A small percentage of BHP shares would transform Wimborne into a takeover vehicle.

Unilever did better than expected in the second quarter and the shares jumped 45p to 75p. Full-year profits could be comfortably ahead of 1982. But the West African market is still troubled.

Page 14

John Wedgwood, manufacturer of Monopoly, yesterday stepped up its defence against the £1.1m takeover attempt by British Printing & Communication Corporation, with news of property deals worth £1.1m to counter BPCC's £20m plan to redevelop the former Odiham printing plant site at Watford.

ICI is to spend £35m expanding its Melinex polyester film factory in Dumfries. The project will create 250 jobs during construction and 100 production jobs once the building is completed in two years.

**New structure will make management task easier**

# Citibank and Lloyds in surprise deal over Grindlays ownership

**By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent**

Lloyds Bank and Citibank have agreed after years of fruitless discussion on proposals to sort out the tangled, restricting ownership structure of Grindlays Bank in which they both have a large stake.

The agreement will leave Citibank in a dominant position controlling 48.6 per cent of the publicly-quoted Grindlays Holdings, which in turn will own all of Grindlays Bank. Lloyds will have 21.3 per cent.

Citibank will be fully committed to expanding Grindlays as an independent bank.

Under the present structure, Grindlays Bank is 49 per cent owned by Citibank and 51 per cent by Grindlays Holdings, which in turn is 41.4 per cent owned by Lloyds.

The nature of the shareholding reorganization came as a surprise because it was well known for some time that Citibank had been looking to sell its stake. It was widely expected that Lloyds would

emerge as the dominant shareholder.

So Citibank appears to have recently reassessed its position.

The new scheme, which has to be passed by Grindlays Holdings' shareholders at an extraordinary meeting, has the approval of the Bank of England, and the Takeover Panel is expected to waive any obligation for Citibank to make a full bid.

Shareholders in Grindlays Holdings are also being compensated with a 5.6p special dividend in recognition of the advantage Citibank is drawing from the proposals.

The scheme came at an important moment for Grindlays, which has undergone a long haul recovering from problems brought on by the secondary banking and property crisis in the mid-1970s.

In the last year or so it has made several big disposals as part of a move to realign its business, but the shareholding

structure has long been recognized as unsatisfactory.

Mr Alec Ritchie, deputy chairman, who will now be taking over as chairman from Mr Nigel Robson, said yesterday: "It's a new era for the bank." He said that Grindlays would now be able to move forward.

Citibank said that it has no intention of raising its stake in

Grindlays Holdings, which has long been recognized as unsatisfactory.

Mr Alec Ritchie, deputy chairman, who will now be taking over as chairman from Mr Nigel Robson, said yesterday: "It's a new era for the bank." He said that Grindlays would now be able to move forward.

Citibank will not consolidate Grindlays' results or treat it as part of its worldwide banking operations.

Mr Norman Jones, group chief executive of Lloyds Bank,

## £50m profit for Royal Insurance

**By Andrew Corneille**

Royal Insurance yesterday reported a sharp increase in interim pretax profits but underlined the importance of a recovery in the US insurance market to the company's fortunes.

Pretax profits in the six months to June 30 totalled £50.1m against £52m at the same stage last year. But increase in investment income from £115.4m to £135.4m helped mask the problems in the US market which led to another increase in underwriting losses. The losses grew from last year's record level of £94m to £99.3m this time, with US losses up from £50.3m to £72.5m.

Mr John Howard, chief general manager, says that the US is still the main problem area where 41 per cent of Royal's non-life business is transacted. It is also the area which offers most room for improvement in the group in the short term, he says.

As yet there is little evidence of any recovery in the US market, but Royal is hoping that its action to increase prices and turn away bad business will lead to better results by the end of this year.

The key to United States recovery is an improvement in the economy which will help the three main problem lines of business: commercial risks, and commercial and personal motor



**£325,000 flat for LRC chief**

**By Vivien Goldsmith**

The dollar weakened sharply against other leading currencies yesterday as speculative funds left it now that hopes for higher American interest rates have receded.

The lower-than-expected rise in the US money supply and a slowdown in the growth rate of the country's economy caused widespread markdowns of the dollars international value.

The dollar fell 1.5 cents to 1,5060 against the pound, more than five pence against the Deutsche mark to 2,6635 and three cents against the Swiss franc to 2,1435.

Ironically, it was the big currency futures market in

## World speculators drop the dollar

**By Wayne Lintott**

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Gilt-edged stock led Monday's climb but prices slipped by up to 50p yesterday as US bond markets held steady.

Chicago which started the day selling when it opened for trading at 2pm London time, earlier European action against the dollar had been easily absorbed.

Monday's booming stock market action in London proved short-lived yesterday.

The market opened higher but the failure of American markets to follow suit caused some hefty profit-taking and by the close of the FT index was unchanged at 732.8.

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Tace sell-off to raise £3m

**Richard Richardson**, also confirmed that Tace's profits this year will be substantially greater than last year's £413,000.

The company, whose interests range from rubber gloves to contraceptives and baby grips, are adamant that the money was well spent.

The finance director, Mr Paul Bristow, said that the flat, which is held on a 66-year lease, should increase in value. "We expect Mr Woltz, who is 50, to remain our chief executive until he retires in 10 years. One could buy a flat for much less but it would be a short lease and it would fall in value."

The purchase price of the flat, in the West End of London, accounted for between two-thirds and three-quarters of the total cost: the rest was spent on redecoration and legal fees.

Mr Woltz has his own home in New York. Last year, LRC paid £26,214 for his rented London house.

Mr Bristow said that he did not expect any reaction from shareholders. "We did look at the Marks and Spencer reaction. But that case was quite different. They didn't tell the shareholders, and the directors had an interest in the property. Mr Woltz has no option to buy."

Mr Woltz is paid in dollars. His salary rose last year from £203,675 to £231,461.

Mr Bristow said that the purchase of the property was mentioned in the accounts so that shareholders would be fully aware of what was happening.

Richard Richardson, also confirmed that Tace's profits this year will be substantially greater than last year's £413,000.

But Tace's shareholders will get no preferential treatment if they subscribe for the Goring Kent shares. London and Northern are big shareholders with 30 per cent.

## Unilever results

The Directors of Unilever announce the results for the second quarter of 1983 and for the first half-year.

### UNILEVER COMBINED RESULTS ON AN HISTORICAL COST BASIS (£ millions)

	Second Quarter	Increase/ (Decrease)	Half-Year	Increase/ (Decrease)
1983	3,402	3,311	6,680	6,528
1982	227	214	392	387
1983	10	14	21	27
1982	1	1	1	2
1983	(10)	(14)	(23)	(22)
1982	(16)	(17)	(33)	(35)
1983	6	3	10	13
1982	228	215	391	394
1983	(98)	(97)	(177)	(181)
1982	2	2	4	4
1983	(10)	(10)	(17)	(16)
1982	119	110	197	201
1983	(4)		(9)	
1982	115	110	188	201
1983	49	53	87	103
1982	66	57	101	98
1983	30.96p	29.61p	50.61p	54.11p
1982				
1983	5%	5%	5%	5%
1982				

Exchange Rates The results for the quarter and the half-year and the comparative figures for 1982 have been translated at comparable rates of exchange. These are based on £1=Fl.4 23=US. \$1.61, which were the closing rates of 1982. An exception has been made for the rates that have arisen in hyper-inflationary economies, which for the current quarter and current half-year have been translated at forecast closing rates for 1983. The profit attributable to ordinary capital for the current quarter and current half-year has also been translated at the rates of exchange current at the end of June 1983 being based on £1=Fl.4 36=US. \$1.53.

In North America our operations in total continued to make good progress; both Lever Brothers and National Starch had substantially improved results compared with last year.

UAC International's sales volume and results were significantly down on last year as a result of continued difficult trading conditions in Nigeria and also in Francophone Africa.

Elsewhere outside Europe and North America sales volume, including good contributions from our recent acquisitions in Chile and the Ivory Coast, showed a significant increase and total results were higher than last year.

The drop in the concern share of associated companies' profit reflects the lower results of UAC of Nigeria, in which we have an interest of 40%.

16th August, 1983

**Part of everyday life, in 75 countries**
**City Editor's Comment**

## A Polish lesson for the bankers

Western bankers and Polish officials met in Vienna yesterday in yet another of the seemingly interminable rounds of talks aimed at rescheduling the country's massive debts.

According to



The engineers fight back - 2: Susan Bevan with the second of a series

## New-look TI improves but has it done enough?

After a battering at the heart of the metal industries, TI Group, which was better known as Tube Investments, is showing signs of recuperation. A slimmer and very different looking group last week reported pretax profits of £6.2m for the first half of this year.

That compares well with only £4.7m for the whole of last year, but is a long way from the annual profits of almost £80m TI was notching up five years ago.

"What groups like us have had to do is reduce our dependence on those parts of engineering which don't have a future", said Sir Brian Kellett, chairman of TI.

"The whole process of restructuring TI has been to change the mix of the business away from the heavy end of the industry and the commodity type of business."

On its way through fire, TI has changed its name and sold its London headquarters. More materially, it has shed its aluminium business and the last of its steel interests.

Branded consumer products have become the white hope for profits this year. Products with high value added that can prosper through recession are the new keys to the larger specialist engineering division, which is taking over the running from the commodity-like tubes of the traditional business.

The process has been painful. TI's workforce has been halved in three years to 32,000. The cost of closures, redundancies and the loss on the sale of British Aluminium amounted to £30m over 1981 and 1982.

New assets employed in the business have dropped from £554m in the 1979 balance sheet to £328m at the end of last year. Out of this total specialist engineering products now account for 35 per cent, against only 13 per cent three years ago. Consumer products, mainly domestic appliances and a heavily pruned and revamped Raleigh cycle business, have

For example, the period of expansion of the steel industry is over.

There are technical trends, too. The volume of the machine tool industry is less than it was partly because of the recession but partly due to the industry's own success in producing advanced tools that last longer.

Sir Brian believes that the slim-line TI has completed the restructuring needed to face the future. The group's critics think it is not before time.

Even before the recession took hold it was recognized, within TI as well as outside, that the group faced structural headaches. Its main profit-earners were in mature or declining markets.

After reorienting itself in the late 1960s, after the loss through nationalization of much of its

**What groups like us have had to do is reduce our dependence on those parts of engineering which don't have a future?**

A good move here has been the acquisition in 1981 of the American group King Fifth Wheel. The £25.6m purchase is Sir Brian's favourite example of the group's direction today.

KFW represents an important move both into higher technology engineering and the United States market. Its flash-welded rings, an important component of aircraft gas turbine engines, dovetails neatly with the business of TI Reynolds, which is the leading supplier of these products to the European aerospace industry.

At the same time, KFW's subsidiary, Abet, is the United States' leader in another high technology growth area - vacuum heat treatment furnaces used in the production of sophisticated alloys.

Demand for the aircraft components is depressed but KFW made a profit of almost £5m in the year before its purchase and Sir Brian is "looking forward with relish" to the time when the airlines are back on the buying trail.

Another bright spot is Crane Packing which leads the way in mechanical seals, scattered in

thousands in industrial plant - and needing constant replacement whatever the stage of the business cycle. Similarly, good business is being won in garage equipment.

In machine tools, TI Matrix and TI Churchill are now half the size they were two years ago.

The focus now is on computer-controlled tools designed with a close eye on consumer requirements. It is hoped these machines will find off the Japanese threat in the reviving market place.

While TI is now hoping to

make more than the former owner from the Alfred Herbert range of computer controlled lathes which it bought from the receiver for £30,000, the industry clearly is still in a state of flux.

Steel tubes remain a big problem, though capacity has been radically pruned at the commodity end of the business. Talks go on with British Steel on a concerted rationalization of the industry and some outcome from these will be the most important element in the saga of TI's struggle back.

Tomorrow: Vickers



Kellett: Confident but characteristically not overexuberant

## W H Smith names cable section chief

### APPOINTMENTS

W H Smith: Mr Francis Baron has become managing director of the new cable services division.

Lloyds Bank: Mr J. P. B. Hadfield has been appointed a regional director of the North West regional board.

Bank of America: Mr John Adshead has been promoted senior vice president and appointed to the new position of head of personnel and administration, based in London.

AE Group: Mr Alan Arnott has become deputy managing director, AE Auto Parts. Mr Peter Adcock has become managing director, Edmunds Walker & Co, with responsibility for the activities of Edmunds Walker (Holdings).

UMECO Holdings: Mr G. R. A. Metcalfe has been appointed group managing director.

Warner Lambert UK: Mr John Telford Beasley, managing director and president of the UK, Ireland and "Commonwealth" African region, and Mr Hector Graham, president of the France, North West Africa and Middle East region, have exchanged posts. Mr James Hamilton who has retired as export director for Warner Lambert, has been succeeded by Mr Edwin Bay, previously operations director. He is succeeded by Mr Colin Clarke, director of the Company's Park-Davis factory in Pontypool, responsibilities which he will retain.

as chairman of energy division previously held by Mr Stevenson. Dr Scott will retain his responsibilities as planning and marketing director.

Freshwater Biological Association: Dr Robin Clarke has been appointed director of the association from October 1. He will succeed Mr David Le Cren, who is retiring.

Appleford: Mr Cyril Hehir has joined the company, which is part of the Vine Products Group, as managing director designate to succeed Mr Neville Kirby. Mr Kirby, who became chairman of Appleford, remains on the board of Vine Products.

Warner Lambert UK: Mr John Telford Beasley, managing director and president of the UK, Ireland and "Commonwealth" African region, and Mr Hector Graham, president of the France, North West Africa and Middle East region, have exchanged posts. Mr James Hamilton who has retired as export director for Warner Lambert, has been succeeded by Mr Edwin Bay, previously operations director. He is succeeded by Mr Colin Clarke, director of the Company's Park-Davis factory in Pontypool, responsibilities which he will retain.

# Racal.

## Twenty-eighth consecutive record year.

### The Trading Record for the Last Ten Years

	Turnover £	Sales Outside UK £	Pre-Tax Profit £	EPS after Tax
1974	37,378,000	25,099,000	6,247,000	1.70p
1975	53,988,000	36,912,000	9,559,000	3.82p
1976	79,971,000	58,073,000	19,646,000	6.16p
1977	122,258,000	90,273,000	32,714,000	9.44p
1978	183,338,000	141,380,000	49,832,000	12.73p
1979	226,689,000	169,201,000	61,623,000	16.88p
1980	263,742,000	185,611,000	63,624,000	18.06p
1981	536,434,000	379,006,000	73,211,000	18.67p
1982	643,894,000	465,821,000	102,616,000	26.16p
1983	763,568,000	532,059,000	114,268,000	26.57p

Sales of strategic radio were well down

on forecast but there are now encouraging signs of improvement. After a difficult period of trading, contracts worth a total of nearly £22,000,000 have been recently awarded and further substantial orders for specialised systems in both civil and military environments are at advanced stages of negotiations. There is good potential throughout the world for our extensive range of communications electronic warfare (EW) equipment for surveillance, direction finding and jamming.

#### Marine Electronics

Sales of all marine electronics products grew to £85,233,000.

This business is now directed through one organisation which controls and co-ordinates the activities of 24 UK and overseas companies. Plans for expansion in a number of key areas - navigation, radar, controls, simulation and service - are centralised within this group with particular emphasis on total systems.

#### Defence Radar & Avionics

During the year sales grew strongly to reach £81,751,000, of which defence radar contributed £66,000,000, this being three times more than that of 1980.

The many contracts being won for radar electronic warfare (EW) systems demonstrate the group's growth in this fast developing area. Some 25 years of experience in designing, developing and manufacturing EW systems has enabled Racal to emerge as a leading authority in defence systems for all environments on land, at sea and in the air. A notable success was a £20,000,000 order for the supply of advanced electronics support measures (ESM) systems for Royal Navy submarines. Further naval orders in excess of £50,000,000 are consistently expected over the next few weeks.

Increasing participation in major collaborative programmes has resulted in a joint agreement with Westland Helicopters to develop avionics management systems.

#### Energy Resources

Sales reached £45,038,000 in a difficult year for those involved in the oil related industries.

The formation of an energy resources group has brought together specialist companies involved in precise positioning

and offshore survey technologies, principally for the oil and gas industries throughout the world.

#### Other Activities

These account for the remaining £129,105,000 of sales. It is interesting to note that this figure is as large as the turnover for the entire Racal Group as recently as 1977.

The other businesses are: - acoustics, antennas, computer-aided engineering, communications security, data & communications recording, financial terminal systems, health & safety, intruder detection, logistic support and automatic/diagnostic test systems, measurement technology, microelectronics, microwave components & systems.

#### Cellular Radio

Our successful application for the private sector licence to operate a nationwide public telecommunications service based on cellular radio technology, has opened up an exciting new business opportunity. The licence, which runs for 25 years, permits us to set up and operate a system which will provide portable access to the public telephone network on a vast scale.

We foresee a significant sales turnover around 1990, with profit margin at least comparable to that currently achieved by the Group as a whole.

#### Pay Television

We in Britain stand on the brink of a television revolution already referred to as the third age of broadcasting.

The Group, through its equal joint venture partnership with Oak Industries Inc. of California, is already involved in this new area not only in the United Kingdom but throughout Europe.

Racal-Oak Limited, our recently formed associate company, blends together our own expertise with that of Oak Industries, a United States market leader in many aspects of pay television.

#### Overseas Sales

Deliveries outside the United Kingdom amounted to £532,000,000, an increase of 14% over the corresponding figure for last year and represent 70% of total sales. Exports from the UK maintained Racal's position in the top twenty league table.

#### Research and Development

Racal has from its earliest days been committed to a policy of funding the great majority of its R & D from its own resources to develop proprietary products for the world market. This policy has been continued with an increasing proportion of product developments, in the areas of business acquired with Decca, being handled this way.

#### Appreciation

The skill and dedication of our staff was formally recognised last November, when our Company was named as the winner of the 1982 United Kingdom Business Enterprise Award. I am certain that it will be your wish to join me in congratulating all the members of the Racal team for their tremendous efforts which have done so much to put our Company in the position it now holds in the world of professional electronics. Additionally, we should thank most sincerely their families for their loyalty, encouragement and understanding which is essential for our success and is so greatly appreciated.

#### The Future

The former Decca group of companies is now going forward strongly. The major problem remaining to be solved is the elimination of the losses being incurred in the field of small boat radar and this year we expect to go a long way towards achieving that goal. The defence radar company is especially successful - its order book is large and growing and the future prospects are most encouraging.

Several of our smaller businesses are progressing well, any of which could develop into a major activity.

The award of the cellular radio licence was one of the most exciting events in the history of Racal. In the short term, trading losses will be incurred and a substantial investment will need to be made whilst the system is being evolved and introduced. However, it is anticipated that by 1987/88 trading profits will be earned and that by the early 1990's the operation will be cash positive. Cellular radio will undoubtedly be a substantial contributor to our future earnings.

The combination of our existing businesses, our product development policy and the new growth areas, such as cellular radio and pay television, will ensure the continued growth of the Company in the years ahead.

At March 31st, 1983 the Company had net cash of some £3,000,000 compared with net borrowings of £46,000,000 the year before. This cash position will improve considerably throughout the year and earnings will benefit as a consequence.

With regard to the current financial year I am confident that the management changes that have taken place at Racal-Milgo, Miami, will result in an improved contribution to Group profitability.

Referring to the other factor which adversely affected last year's results, namely, the delay in the placing of a large number of orders from overseas, there are signs that the position is now improving.

Provided therefore that major delays do not continue and subject to any other circumstances beyond our control, we can look forward to another record year, our 29th in succession.

*Ernest Harrison OBE  
Chairman and Chief Executive*

A powerful international force in world electronics.

**RACAL** The Electronics Group

Racal Electronics Plc, Bracknell, Berkshire.

### Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2
Barclays	9 1/2
BCCI	9 1/2
Citibank Savings	11 1/2
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2
Midland Bank	9 1/2
Nat Westminster	9 1/2
TSB	9 1/2
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2

1 day deposit on sums of under £10,000, one £10,000 up to £50,000, one £50,000 and over.

International trade: John Lawless looks at what is happening on the British business front at home and overseas

## ECGD hint of private involvement

The committee of inquiry, announced yesterday, to investigate the state-run insurance agency, the Export Credits Guarantee Department, has a three-pronged brief.

Most fascinating will be to look into "the possibility of devolving any functions to the private sector or collaborating with the private sector in carrying them out".

This suggests that the ECGD, which has £29bn in British exports on its books, is a monopoly.

But Sir Peter Matthews, the Vickers chairman, who heads the inquiry, already knows (having served on the Export Guarantees Advisory Council) that all its work is open to private sector competition.

The largest of the specialist companies underwriters total business in one year that ECGD guarantees in two to three days, the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts heard this year.

It concluded: "We are not convinced enough is yet being done to draw upon private sector expertise." It did not do so because ECGD was seen as jealously guarding its activities, but because the state agency, having had staff cuts, does not possess sufficient specialists to cover its outstanding risk.

The task facing Sir Peter, therefore, is not to bring large chunks of a state business to a hungry market of investors. He has to see whether existing private activities can be encouraged.

The review, the first in 11 years, is welcomed by industry. Lord Selsdon, chairman of the CBI's export credit committee, said yesterday: "We are delighted the government has decided to act."

"In today's highly competitive trading conditions, the time is ripe to ensure that the department can provide UK exporters with credit insurance and financing facilities as effective as those available to our international trading counterparts."

Outside specialists will, without doubt, continue to grow in importance. But they are still comparatively young and in a market which sees claims maturing over several years.

## Saudi sales safe

Britain's soaring exports to Saudi Arabia are among the cash generation facing all least likely to be threatened by energy-exporting countries.

The British sales rise overlaps with a period when the kingdom's balance of payments have moved into deficit and with a decrease in government spending, by 6 per cent, to £2.5bn riyals in the first four months of the country's fiscal year, ending August 8.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency at the weekend brought the rival's value down to 3.48 against the dollar, from 3.47, a week after devaluing it from 3.45.

## Duty-free imports double

Britain's claim to have one of the world's most open markets is backed by a Department of Trade and Industry study, just published, which shows the number of duty-free imports of manufactured goods doubling in 1980.

In 1960, according to *Visible Imports Subject to Restriction*, about 40 per cent of Britain's factory-produced goods from overseas were allowed in without duties. By 1980, it was 80 per cent. The average incidence of tariffs on the rest halved to 9 per cent.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Sec-

retary of State for Trade and Industry, has asked Professor Aubrey Silberston, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, to examine what barriers the British producers face in world markets, and how restraints on low-cost imports affect their performance.

## Channon for Colombia

Mr Paul Channon, the GEC is leading an Anglo-German consortium, while Hawker Siddeley is in a British-Canadian grouping.

The visit would give Mr Channon the opportunity to stress that the Government is prepared to back a British contractor to the rail, having transit subway system to be built in Medellin.

Two British bids were among eleven submitted two weeks ago for the \$650m (£435m) mass

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## CRICKET: A TWO-HORSE RACE AS COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP ENTERS FINISHING STRAIGHT

# Essex quick to steal a march on the leaders

By Alan Ross

WELLINGBOROUGH: Essex (25 pts) beat Northamptonshire (6) by 128 runs

Essex, bating first half an hour after lunch, set Northamptonshire the task of making 262 runs in 129 minutes and 20 overs. Larkins and Cook, going about their job like sergeant majors, rated up 50 in no time, but once they had gone, the runnings, with no Lamb or Kapil Dev to boost it, and Sharp absent injured, began to fall apart.

Half their wickets had gone for 80 and, with the pitch never entirely reliable, Northamptonshire's situation soon became hopeless. Steele put up some brave resistance but Essex triumphed with 14 overs in hand. They remain very much in contention for the championship.

On an altogether cooler and cloudier morning, Essex scored

Turner. Unfortunately Larkins himself was comprehensively bowled by Lever shortly afterwards and Northamptonshire were on a hiding to nothing.

Boyd-Moss was magnificently caught by David East for down the leg side of Turner and from 50 for two, they were 38 for four. Williams struck a quarter of boundaries on either side of tea and then he too departed. Capel, who batted so promisingly in the first innings, this time was all pads and edges.

The Essex fielders began to run more and more hungry to their positions and there was now only Steele's silver bat which, generously unconcealed, and barn-door defence.

Once or twice there were glimpses of his old trusty hook and it soon became plain he would have to be prised out. In the end he was, Gooch running back at slip to catch an awkward skier.

Steele, first string 100 (5) vs Lancs (4) for 35.

**Second Innings**

Middlesex have a match in hand over Essex. They play Somerset, Surrey and Northamptonshire at home and Sussex, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire away. Essex, and the remaining members, take an Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Dorset at home and play Surrey and Lancashire away.

122 before lunch, Griffiths bowled admirably for an hour, finding a brute of a ball to get Gladwin caught off his gloves and then having McEwan leg before three balls later.

Another wicket at this point and Essex could have been in trouble. Hardie and Fletcher, however, soon regained the initiative, cutting and driving as Griffiths tired. Griffiths was kept at it, about half an hour longer than was good for him, and the spinners when they appeared were cussed with some relief. After lunch, Essex gave the Northamptonshire outfields a soaking practice, sixes and wickets coming in equal numbers.

Larkins, dismally belligerent, and Cook got Northamptonshire off to a fine start, both of them hooking anything pitched remotely short. Larkins, in this mood, is only rivalled by Gooch and as long as he was present Northamptonshire had every chance.

He lost Cook at 51, caught at square leg pulling a long hop from Lever and five runs later Willey was unable to get out of the way of a steep climber from

Steele, first string 100 (5) vs Lancs (4) for 35.

**FALL OF WICKETS** 1-7, 2-82, 3-82, 4-178, 5-202, 6-212, 7-212.

**BOWLING** Middlesex 9-180-0; Gloucestershire 9-23-41-2; Northants 9-162-0.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE** First Innings 207 vs 7 (F) vs Lancs 65; 2, K Lever for 65.

**Second Innings**

10 Cook & R East vs Lancs 22

27 P. Willey & D East vs Turner 2

27 J. Gooch & D E East vs Turner 2

27 S. Steele & Gooch vs P. Willey 2

27 N. McEwan & Hardie vs P. Willey 2

27 H. Fletcher & P. Willey 2

16 Sharp not out 14

16 E. East not out 14

16 S. Steele, 100, n/o 14

**Total** 0 143

**FALL OF WICKETS** 1-81, 2-88, 3-88, 4-145, 5-160, 6-162, 7-148, 8-148, 9-148, 10-148.

**BOWLING** Lancs 177-7-265; P. Willey 11-12-2, A. East 10-1-1.

**Umpires** D. Collier and R. Shepherd.

**Championship table**

**P W L D** **W** **l** **Po**

Middlesex (7) 19 25 1 25 25 25 25

Essex (6) 19 24 5 24 24 24 24

Lancs (5) 19 21 5 21 21 21 21

Northants (4) 18 23 5 23 23 23 23

Somerset (3) 18 21 5 21 21 21 21

Gloucestershire (3) 18 20 5 20 20 20 20

Wiltshire (2) 18 18 5 18 18 18 18

Derbyshire (2) 18 18 5 18 18 18 18

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## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

23

## BBC 1

8.00 *Coefax AM*. News headlines, traffic, weather and sports news. Available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

8.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Sue Cook. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.32 and 8.45; *Clare Rayner's Agenda Column* between 8.38 and 8.50; and food and cooking between 8.45 and 9.00.

9.00 *Blue Peter*. Guests from *John Noakes*, *Peter Purves* and *Lesley Judd* on their 1975 joint to Turkey (r) 8.25.

*Jackson*, *Nervy Hughes*, reads another chapter of *Berlie Doherty's How Green You Are* (r) 8.40. *The Wombles*, *Bernard Cribbins* with another tale of subterranean folk (r) 8.45. *Why Don't You...* *Entertaining Ideas* for young people from *children's* in *Cardiff* (r) 10.10. *Clockwise*.

10.25 *Cricket: The NatWest Bank Trophy*. Live coverage of both semifinal matches, introduced by Peter West and Tony Lewis. The commentators for these 60-overs-a-side matches are *Ricbie Benard*, *Jim Laker*, *Tom Graveney* and *Christopher Martin-Jenkins*. There is further coverage of the games on this channel at 1.45 and on BBC2 at 10.55, 1.20 and 3.35 with highlights at 11.15. *Interviews* at 12.30.

1.00 *Newspaper News* (London and SE only). *Financial report* 1.30. *King Pollo* (r) 1.35. *Erie-o-Brac* (r).

1.45 *Cricket*. Further coverage of the semifinal matches in the NatWest Bank Trophy. Introduced by Peter West and Tony Lewis. 4.18 *Regional News* (not London).

4.20 *Play School*. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.45 *Cartoon: Boss Cat*. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsworld*. 5.10 *Children of Destiny*, *Prince Leopold's Niece* (r).

5.40 *News with Moira Stuart*, 5.00 *South East at Six*.

6.25 *Doctor Who*. *Peter Davison* in the third part (of four) of an adventure entitled *The Visitation* (r).

6.50 *The Show We Show*. The first of a new series, presented by *John Craven* and *Maggie Philbin*, which takes a light-hearted look at the world of science.

7.20 *Film: The Kentuckian* (1955) starring *Burt Lancaster*, *Dianne Foster* and *Diane Lynn*. Set in the 1920s this tale concerns *Big Eli* and his son, *Little Eli*, who decide leave their home in Kentucky for the promise of Texas. But on the way *Big Eli* is arrested and thrown into jail – which is only the start of his troubles. This film was *Lancaster's* debut as a director and also the beginning of *Walter Matthau's* career on the screen.

9.00 *News with John Humphrys*.

9.25 *Play: Bazaar and Rummage*, by *Sue Townsend*. A sometimes witty story about a group of females suffering from agoraphobia preparing to go into the wide world in the care of a would-be social worker (see *Choice*).

10.35 *Evening: The Miracle of Intervale Avenue*. A documentary about the small community of the New York (see *Choice*).

11.13 *News headlines*.

11.15 *Flamingo Road*. *Michael Tyron* surprises everybody by donating land for the local Arts Centre.

12.05 *Weather*.

**FREQUENCIES:** Radio 1: 1053kHz/265m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 2000kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/483m.

## TV-am

6.50 *Good Morning Britain* presented by *Nick Owen* and *Anne Diamond*. News from *Gavin Scott* at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.50; regional news at 6.45 and 7.45; *Chris Tarrant* in Brighton with guest *Patricia Hodge* from 8.50; the studio guest, from 7.00, is *Richard Stilgoe*; *Bowie video* – *Ashes to Ashes* at 7.25; *Nicola Paget's star forecast* at 8.05; a preview of the day's television at 8.35; exercises with *Mad Liddle* at 8.50; *Roland Rat* in Oxford from 9.00.

**ITV/LONDON**

9.25 *Thames news headlines* followed by *Seaside Street*, in which the Mutants and their human friends make learning seem 10.25 *Science International*. A glimpse of the world of scientific research 10.35. *Spent Batty in Bad Weather Blues* (r) 11.00. *Wildlife*. The three species of deer found in Ireland – the red, the fallow and, introduced from Japan, the sika 11.50. *Cartoon Time*, *Blood Sports*.

12.00 *Button Moon*. *Rocket Adventures of the Spaceman* for the very young 12.10. *Rainbow*. *Learning with puppets* (r) 12.30. *The Electric Theatre Show*. *Presenter John Doran* examines the work of film's special magician, *Nick Alder*.

1.00 *News: 1.20 Thames news*, 1.30 *Emmerdale Farm* (r).

2.00 *A Plus Revisited*. *Judith Chalmers* on the subject of incontinence with six sufferers of varying ages plus a discussion on its management with specialist doctor *Roger Fandy* and nurse *Christine Norton* (r).

2.30 *Racing from York*. Day two of the meeting features the *Moorside Convivial Maiden Stakes* (2.35); the *Yester Handicap* (3.10); and the *Great Vougeur Stakes* (3.40).

4.00 *Rob, Jane and Harry in Our Back Garden* 4.15. *Comics*: *Victor and Marie in The Garden* 4.20. *Eamonn's World*. *Rod Hull* is still trying to keep his pet in order (r) 4.45. *What's Happening*. Current affairs quiz between 2CR *Bournemouth* and *Radio Aire*. 5.15 *DMT News*.

5.45 *News: 6.00 Thames news*.

6.25 *What's Worth*. *Sally Hawkins* answers viewers' letters on consumer problems.

6.35 *Crossroads*. *Benji receives some advice from Joe MacDonald on spiders and Mavis Hooper*.

7.00 *Where There's Life*... *Dr Rob Buckman* asks New York doctors and members of the gay community whether we are all at risk from AIDS now that it has reached these shores.

7.30 *Coronation Street*. *Des Foster* turns out to be deeper than *Bet* imagined and *Karen* is fighting to keep the youth club in business.

8.00 *Yearned in Town*. A star-studded list of impersonations plus the *Salon Page* and *Gilber Sullivan* (r).

9.00 *Jenny Shore Investigates: The Daniels Collection*. The trampy television investigator attends a wine-tasting and finds herself mixed up in a case of murder.

10.00 *News*.

10.30 *Film: Kitte and the Beggar* (1982) starring *Liddy Clark*, *Val Lehman* and *Jim Stanton*. Lighthearted 1920s gangster romps about two old cronies' quest for the efforts of the Sydney police to keep law and order. Directed by *Donald Crosbie*.

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# 1903-1983: Terrifying thoroughfares abhorred by all travellers

The costermongers of London's east end are less of a traffic hazard today than they were in 1903, and the unhappy union between wooden pavements and macadam strips near Brent Bridge has been long dissolved together with the bridge itself (Michael Horswell writes).

But London's road network is just as inefficient today as it was 80 years ago, with frustrations of a difficult kind reducing the speed of traffic to little faster than that of a marathon runner.

A special test by the Royal Automobile Club along some of the capital's main roads has shown that motorists face as many difficulties now as the RAC reported their predecessors did in 1903.

In that year club officials escorted members of the Royal Commission on London Traffic in horseless carriages on a 32-mile route across London. The jaunt was followed by a report in the club's journal of inadequate roads, congestion and long delays.

The report said that an offer had been made by the RAC "to place motor cars at the disposal of the commissioners, in the belief that some personal knowledge of the main roads of London would probably convey to the commissioners a keener appreciation of the great need for wider and better roads."

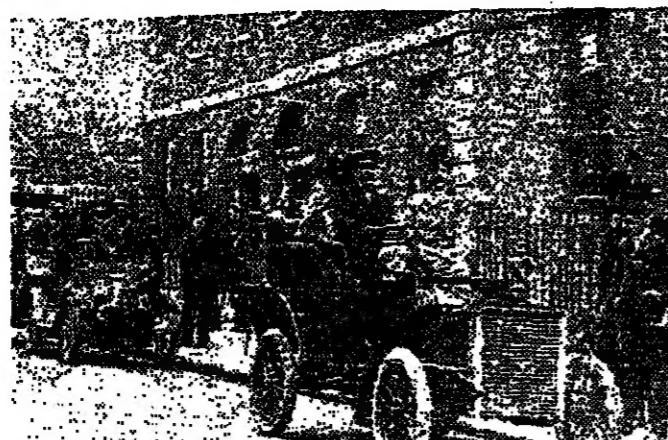
The report added: "It was pointed out that at the present moment no facilities exist for building new trunk roads to relieve the traffic on the few existing main roads."

The Times has ventured along the route the commissioners took and, like the RAC which tried it a few days ago, clocked up an average speed of under 14 mph.

The journey started at Brentford and ended at the Bank in the City, taking in Ealing, Willesden, Paddington, Mayfair, Bloomsbury, King's Cross, Walthamstow, and Stratford.

In Brentford, cyclists were frequently the speediest travellers. At Ealing Common traffic was compressed like thick liquid passing through a scented artery. Immobile for 10 minutes at the Edgware Road junction with Harrow Road, one jam led to another until the journey was completed in just under two and a half hours.

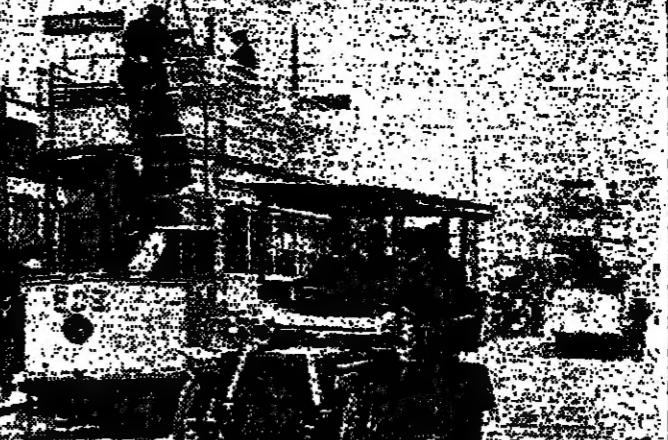
Mr Tony Lee, the RAC's director of public affairs, commented: "It is about time that thousands of motorists and drivers of freight transport were relieved of the deplorable difficulties they face." London's road network demanded a comprehensive reappraisal, he added. Just as it did in 1903.



1903: The caravan assembles in Great George Street.



Near Hammersmith Bridge - pause for consultation.

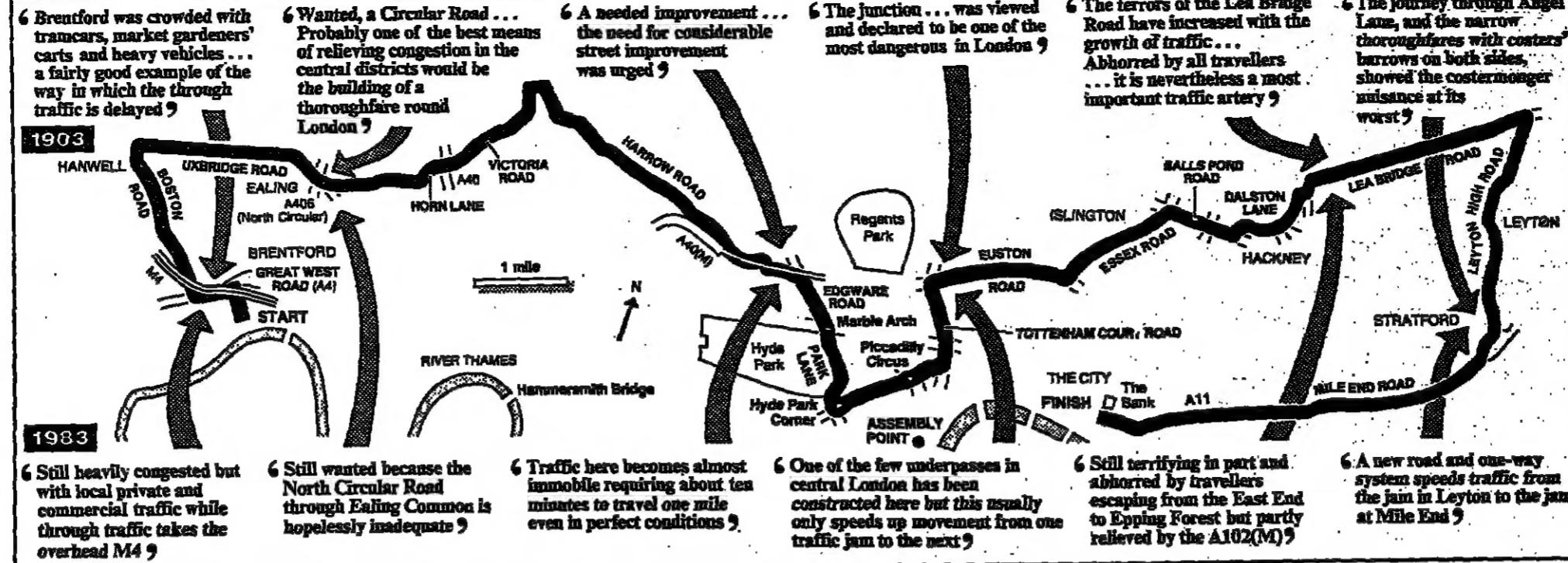


"Congestion" near the old Uxbridge Road station.

1903: The caravan assembles in Great George Street.

Near Hammersmith Bridge - pause for consultation.

"Congestion" near the old Uxbridge Road station.



6 Still heavily congested but with local private and commercial traffic while through traffic takes the overhead M4?

6 Still wanted because the North Circular Road through Ealing Common is hopelessly inadequate?

6 Traffic here becomes almost immobile requiring about ten minutes to travel one mile even in perfect conditions?

6 One of the few underpasses in central London has been constructed here but this usually only speeds up movement from one traffic jam to the next?

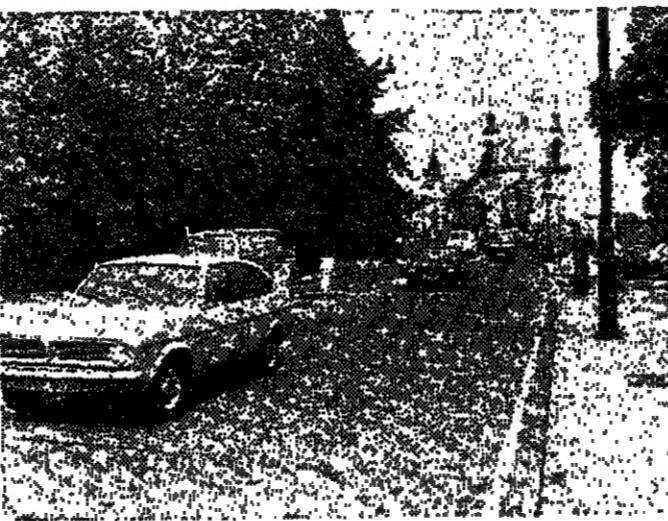
6 Still terrifying in part and abhorred by travellers escaping from the East End to Epping Forest but partly relieved by the A102(M)9

6 A new road and one-way system speeds traffic from the jam in Leyton to the jam at Mile End?

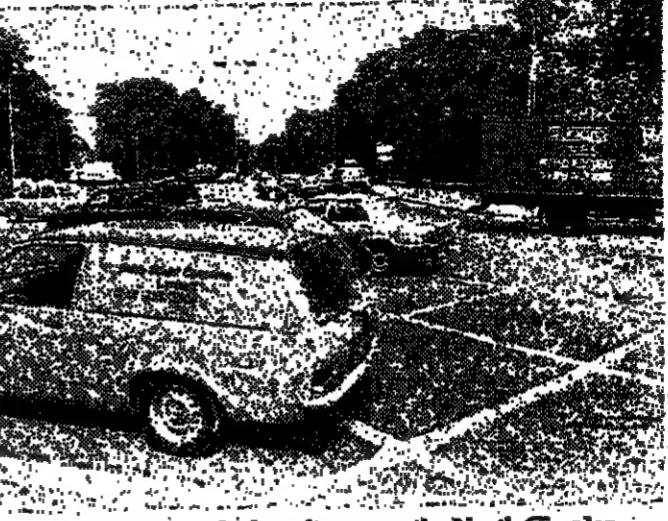
John Stoddard



1983: Great George Street today: Hustle and bustle.



Hammersmith Bridge: More trees, no horses.



Uxbridge Road where it crosses the North Circular.

## Today's events

**Exhibitions**  
Lincolnshire Rose Society first members table show for beginners and small growers, Oddfellows Hall, Portland Street, Lincoln, 7.30.

**Actor Scott** Working Farm Museum film of an old Shropshire farm, Weston Lodge, Action Scott, near Church Stretton, Shropshire, Mon to Sat 10 to 3, Sun 10 to 6, Bank holidays 10 to 6; (until Oct 31).

**Page Setters III** painting draw-

ing, sculpture, photography, ceramics and textiles selected for The City Museum and Art Gallery, Priorygate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; until Sept 3.

**Postcard views** contemporary postcards and related works, Chapter Gallery, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff; Mon to Fri 12 to 10, Sat 12 to 4 and 6 and 9, Sun 12 to 6; (until Oct 1).

**Through Children's Eyes**, an Arts Council touring exhibition, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 11).

**European and American Art** National Gallery of Modern Art, Inverleith House, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 25).

**Talks, lectures**

A quick look at modern art, Portsmouth City Museum, Museum Road, Portsmouth, 12.30.

Landscape in Britain, 1850 to 1950, Ian Jeffery, Mappin gallery, Sheffield, 7.15.

**Music**

An hour of popular classical music for voice and organ, St Thomas Church, Douglas, Isle of Man, 7.45.

**Joscefin Alderman**, flute, Malcolm Gillis, organ, and Frank Angel, piano, Edington Priory Church, Wiltshire, 7.30.

**Baroque chamber concertos** and sonatas, Burger, soprano, Duchy Grammar School, Tregre, N. Truro, Cornwall, 8.

**Organ recital by Robert Greta**, Hereford Cathedral, 1.15.

**Organ recital by George McPhee** at St Mary's Cathedral, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 8.

**Organ recital by John Flower**, St George's Church, Isle of Wight, 8.

**Last chance to see**

An exhibition of drawings, prints and watercolours by Columbian artist, Enriqueta Salcedo de Bruson, The Weighhouse Gallery, 6, Weigh House Street, W1, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30; (ends today).

**Butterfly Photographs** by Kazuo Ueno, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2.30 to 6; (ends today).

**Movement in Bronze** by John Mulvey, Foyles Art Gallery, 113-119 Charing Cross Road, WC2; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (ends today).

**Solution of Puzzle No 16,209**

**Anniversaries**

Oliver St John Gogarty, writer, was born in Dublin, 1878. Matthew Redfern, engineer, died in Birmingham, 1899. The building of the Berlin Wall began, 1961.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week: *Borders: the Golden Duke of Westmeath*, by Leslie Field (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95).

*The Best of Bathshea*, by Michael Benétta (Granada, £8.95). *Consent in Medicine: Convergence and divergence in tradition*, edited by G. R. Dunstan and Mary J. Soper (Oxford, £25.50).

*Democracy, by Robert M. and Arnold A. Borodgrave* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95).

*Rangi: Prince of Cricketers*, by Alan Ross (Collins, £10.95).

*Shadows of our Dreaming: a celebration of early Australia*, by Anne Fehrbellin (Angus & Robertson, £7.95).

*The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years*, by Chingiz Aitmatov. Translated by John French (Macmillan, £9.95).

*The Art of War in the Twentieth Century: The Vikings in the Age of Liberal Democracies*, by Anthony Rhodes (Sidgwick & Jackson, £10.95).

*The Times Guide to the House of Commons, June 1983* (Times Books, £15).

*Tom Stoppard*, by Thomas P. Whalen (Macmillan, £11; paperback £3.95).

### Weather

A trough of low pressure over N England will move slowly northwards.

#### 6 am to midnight

**London**, SE, central S England, mostly dry, some patches wind, scattered light or moderate; max temp 20C (68F).

**E central N**, NE England, cloudy, outbreaks of rain, becoming drier, brighter from south; wind southwesterly light; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

**Wales**: Mostly dry, sunny periods, scattered showers, perhaps thunder, developing later; hill and coastal gales; wind S or SW moderate; max temp 24C (78F) but cooler on some coasts.

**NW England**, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Cloudy outbreaks of rain heavy in places, becoming brighter; some showers later; fog patches on coastal hills; wind SW moderate to light; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

**Edinburgh**, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyl: Any late sun dispelling, bright at first becoming cloudy, outbreaks of rain from south; max temp 18 to 19C (64 to 66F).

**Orkney, Shetland**: Bright intervals, scattered showers at first; wind SE moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

**Outlook for Thursday and Friday**: Sunny intervals, scattered thunder showers. Very warm in the SE, cooler elsewhere.

**Sea passages**: Breezy SW to S, SW to E, moderate to good, sea slight.

**St George's Channel, Irish Seas**: Wind SW to S, moderate to good, sea slight.

**North Sea**: Wind SW to S, moderate to good, sea slight.

**Arctic seas**: Wind SW to S, moderate to good, sea slight.



### High tides

Arctic Seas: 7.08, 8.15, 9.24, 10.31, 11.38, 12.45, 13.52, 14.59, 15.66, 16.73, 17.80, 18.87, 19.94, 20.01, 21.08, 22.15, 23.22, 24.29, 25.36, 26.43, 27.50, 28.57, 29.64, 30.71, 31.78, 32.85, 33.92, 34.99, 36.06, 37.13, 38.20, 39.27, 40.34, 41.41, 42.48, 43.55, 44.62, 45.69, 46.76, 47.83, 48.90, 49.97, 51.04, 52.11, 53.18, 54.25, 55.32, 56.39, 57.46, 58.53, 59.60, 60.67, 61.74, 62.81, 63.88, 64.95, 65.02, 66.09, 67.16, 68.23, 69.30, 70.37, 71.44, 72.51, 73.58, 74.65, 75.72, 76.79, 77.86, 78.93, 79.00, 80.07, 81.14, 82.21, 83.28, 84.35, 85.42, 86.49, 87.56, 88.63, 89.70, 90.77, 91.84, 92.91, 93.98, 95.05, 96.12, 97.19, 98.26, 99.33, 100.40, 101.47, 102.54, 103.61, 104.68, 105.75, 106.82, 107.89, 108.96, 109.03, 110.10, 111.17, 112.24, 113.31, 114.38, 115.45, 116.52, 117.59, 118.66, 119.73, 120.80, 121.87, 122.94, 123.01, 124.08, 125.15, 126.22, 127.29, 128.36, 129.43, 130.50, 131.57, 132.64, 133.71, 134.78, 135.85, 136.92, 137.99, 138.06, 139.13, 140.20, 141.27, 142.34, 143.41, 144.48, 145.55, 146.62, 147.69, 148.76, 149.83, 150.90, 151.97, 152.04, 153.11, 154.18, 155.25, 156.32, 157.39, 158.46, 159.53, 160.60, 161.67, 162.74, 163.81, 164.88, 165.95, 166.02, 167.09, 168.16, 169.23, 170.30, 171.37, 172.44, 173.51, 174.58, 175.65, 176.72, 177.79, 178.86, 179.93, 180.00, 181.07, 182.14, 183.21, 184.28, 185.35, 186.42, 187.49, 188.56, 189.63, 190.70, 191.77, 192.84, 193.91, 194.98, 195.05, 196.12, 197.19, 198.26, 199.33, 200.40, 201.47, 202.54, 203.61, 204.68, 205.75, 206.82, 207.89, 208.96, 209.03, 210.10, 211.17, 212.24, 213.31, 214.38, 215.45, 216.52, 217.59, 218.66, 219.73, 220.80, 221.87, 222.94, 223.01, 224.08, 225.15, 226.22, 227.29, 228.36, 229.43, 230.50, 231.57, 232.64, 233.71, 234.78, 235.85, 236.92, 237.99, 238.06, 239.13, 240.20, 241.27, 242.34, 243.41, 244.48, 245.55, 246.62, 247.69, 248.76, 249.83, 250.90, 251.97, 252.04, 253.11, 254.18, 255.25, 256.32, 257.39, 258.46, 259.53, 260.60, 261.67, 262.74, 263.81, 264.88, 265.95, 266.02, 267.09, 268.16, 269.23, 270.30, 271.37, 272.44, 273.51, 274.58, 275.65, 276.72, 277.79, 278.86, 279.93, 280.00